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The Bombay Gazette.

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		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* GANGES	4293	T. F. Creery ....13th Aug.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews..20th "
* SHANNON	4382	J. F. Jephson....27th "
B.L. ROME	5548	A. B. Daniell....3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4292	T. F. Creery ....10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe ....18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4382	J. F. Jephson ...25th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Maule ....2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ...9th "
B.L. BRITANIA	6325	J. L. Pardit .....16th "
* SHANNON	4382	J. F. Jephson ...23rd "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ...30th "
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
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Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	Sept.

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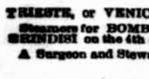

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S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 13th August.

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Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
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Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	10	0
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				Cash Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	..... per box	11	0
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Isabels	do. 50	do.	..... "	7	8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	..... "	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	..... "	5	0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	..... "	3	0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	..... "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100		..... "	6	0
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Habano 2A	do. 100		..... "	4	8
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AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14TH, AT 5-30 P.M.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN

Will give another of their Shakespearian and Dramatic

RECITALS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

ADMISSION :—Rs.12 and Re. 1. Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 4 P.M., to consider a Telegram from the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the proposed hour of departure of the Homeward Mail Steamer from Bombay under the new Contract with the P. and O. S. N. Company, which comes into force from 1st February 1897.

By order of the Committee.

C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th August 1897.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1897 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of September, next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, Lad, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KABA KALA has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lieu, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the measuage tenements or chawl of two stories standing thereon and lying or situate at Kumbharwada Street, Falkland Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Ward No. 7570, Street No. 1 and 55 and 65 Collectors, old No. 2051, new No. 9167, old survey No. 1-331 new Survey No. 5043, of the quit and ground rent tenure standing in the books of the Municipality and of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Kala Kashava Mistry and containing by admeasurement 215 1-9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East partly by a sweeper's lane, partly by the house of the Bhuleshwar Panchmukhi Hanumanwala, and partly by Bhavan Dana's house, on the South by the Falkland Road; on the West by the Kumbharwala lane, and on the North by the house of Bhaya Lakshuman Dhanajee and the said premises were and are now in the occupation of the vendors' tenants.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1897.

BALKRISHNA V. A. KIRTIKAR,
Purchaser's Attorney.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

AT a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on the 25th June, 1897, it was resolved that the SECOND CALL of Rs. 100 per Share should be made, and be payable on or before the 14th August, 1897.

If any Shareholder fail to pay this Call by the 14th August, 1897, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged from that date to the time of actual payment.

Shareholders are requested to remit to us the amount due on the above Call, either in Currency Notes, by Postal Order, by Cheque, or by Draft payable in Bombay, with the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,50,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)

F D. STRANACK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 20th July, 1897.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1897, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of August to the 24th day of August, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

MOWJEE NARANDAS AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Broach City Press Company, Limited.

Bombay 31st July, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged SHARES ARE STILL AVAILABLE.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th August, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, for NARALI PURNIMA [Hindu] Holiday.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Company will hold monthly Sales, by Tender, of the following :—

TOOLS AND MACHINERY NOT FURTHER REQUIRED.

SCRAP, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, BRASS AND COPPER.

2. For further particulars and tender forms application should be made to the undersigned.

By Order,

AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 4th August, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 423 OF 1895.

GORDHANDAS KHATAO and MULRAJ KHATAO .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

C. A. TURNER, GOCULDAS PURSHOTUM, RUNCHORDAS GOCULDAS, MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, PURMANANDAS GOCULDAS, MORARJEE GOCULDAS, MADHOWDAS GOCULADAS and SHAMKOREBAI.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of January, 1897, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants C. A. Turner, Goculas Purshotum, Runchordas Gocuidas, Mathuradas Gocuidas, Purmanandas Gocuidas, Morarjee Gocuidas and Madhowdas Gocuidas, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house thereon erected and built situate lying and being on the West side of Portuguese Church Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing in all Eight hundred and eleven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—On the East by the Portuguese Church Street, on the West by the property of Goculdhisjee Maharaj, on the North by the property of Chaturbhooj Morarjee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 140 New No. 1159 Old Survey No. 288 New Survey No. 425 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4164-4465-4486-4467 and 4470 and street Nos. 24, 26, 1, 2, and 3a 5, and which said premises are now occupied by the second third fourth fifth sixth and seventh Defendants and other tenants subject to a charge of Rupees 45 per month for the maintenance of one Heerabai, widow of Vithuldas Purshotum, during her lifetime pursuant to the decree dated eighteenth day of January, One-thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, made in Suit No. 168 of 1891.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Muljee and Raghvjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1897.

(Sd.) A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Masjid outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1896, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz :—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenanents, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowki Road, and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-three square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Sacaram Mahoti, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Morya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Khoja Ratansi Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India.
" Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For those Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES

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UNEQUALLED BENEFITS

THE

ORIENTAL

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LIFE ASSURANCE FUND

INVESTED IN

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PLACED IN TRUST

EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND

TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED

FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The

Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, M.A.,
Manger and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

RIDING BREECHES

THE "PERFECTUM."

	Rs.	A.
WHITE DRILL FOR POLO	13	0
WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	16	12
WHITE OR DRAB MOLESKIN.....	16	12
WHITE OR DRAB ELASTIC TWILL	20	4
FANCY VELVET CORDS	27	0
FANCY WHIPCORDS	27	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORDS	27	0
WHITE SILK FOR RACING	40	8
WHITE SILK CASHMERE FOR RACING.....	31	8

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KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES

WITH BOXCLOTH CONTINUATIONS

For Shooting or Riding; A large variety of Tweeds, &c.

Patterns and Measurement Forms on application.

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CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

KEEP a bottle of DR. BUDD'S FAMILY DIARRHOEA MIXTURE and BEYNON'S CHOLERA DROPS in your house. Dr. Budd's Mixture is invaluable in all stages of Diarrhœa, and it will WARD OFF CHOLERAIC SYMPTOMS. It can be relied on to relieve bowel irritation, nausea and vomiting.

Give a dose to your servants also, and they will not fall sick and leave you.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.

ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY, Opposite Watson's Hotel. AND POONA, East Street.

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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

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H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
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THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.....	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...	" 2,250,000

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Agents.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent table, Family Dinner and other Meals. House stands in its own grounds, within three minutes walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Winter or Winter Season.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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...AY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 Bon. }	1,352½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,393
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75		10 p.c.	139
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,158
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	203
Bhowbugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	131½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Colaba	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,120
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	68 3-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	367½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Bemar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	167½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Samood	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220
Volkart	..	000		10 dvd Rs50	1,120
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				Sugar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	605
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	200	...	225
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	565
Anglo-Indian	1,348	...	100	Nil	54
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	661
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	8-0
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	1,095
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 23	612½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	720
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	675
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,320
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	540
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	690
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	232½
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	204
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	20	775
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Madras United	330	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,480
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	119
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,210
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	300	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs20	355
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,295
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	893
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,260xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	980
Shahpoor Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	1,000xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	830
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	699
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufac.					
Vturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vasjee Nikeer Lukha Shunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	150xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	300	6,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,670
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs	53xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	387
Kurrachee Landing Marcks & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	183
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	174xd
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Soundy & Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	503
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	50	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	125	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	281xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-11
China Leaf	"	24-13 Nomi.
Patch, bar Gold, old	"	24-10
Do. do. new	"	24-8
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-12
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-9
Sovereigns	"	15-13
Do. Dragoons	"	15-12
Silver 17	"	71-12
Do. 179	"	71-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. **Sun sets**, 6h. 29m. **High water**, 11-20m., 11-24a. **Low Water**, 4-20m., 5-21a.
Cocoanut holiday: Banks closed.
Execution of five convicts, County Jail, 7 a.m.
Organ recital, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana.
Tetegraph vs. Marine Battalion.
B. B. and C. I. R. vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Elphinstone College.
Y M. C. A. vs. Middlesex Regiment.
R. A. vs. Ordnance Department.

THE COCOANUT FAIR.—The annual cocoanut fair will be held, to-day, on the Esplanade, opposite the Esplanade Police Court.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July, was 4431, the daily average being 142. The total of new patients was 703.

HINDU UNION CLUB.—A special general meeting of the Club will be held at the house of Mr. J. S. Sanzgiri, in Girgaum, at 4-30 this evening, for the purpose of congratulating two of its members, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, on their appointment as members of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played on Sunday, on the Camp ground, at Baroda, between an Eleven of the Ahmedabad Zoroastrian Club and a team represented by the Baroda College and the School combined. The Ahmedabad Eleven comprises the following gentlemen:—P. S. Sethna, K. K. Kanga, B. S. Lalkaka, R. D. Romer, E. J. Taleyarkhan (capt.), P. C. Karanjawala, R. N. Vakil, A. Kapadia, B. Kapadia, J. D. Cama, and M. Umrigar.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of July last there were 114 bullocks, 27 horses, and 16 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 89 bullocks, 39 horses, and 27 dogs were admitted, and 70 bullocks, 22 horses, and 25 dogs were discharged from the hospital; while 9 cases among bullocks, 4 cases among horses, and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—14 horses, 2 bullocks, 19 dogs, and 2 kine.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT KHETWADY.—Daji Raghoo, a coachman, who attempted to murder a fellow coachman, named Govind Kalla, residing in a stable at 12th Lane, Khetwady, by stabbing him with a knife on the throat, and who was arrested by the police in a stable at Mint Road, on Tuesday, was yesterday, charged by Superintendent M'Dermott, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to murder the complainant. The case was remanded, pending the recovery of the complainant.

GAMBLING AT BABULLA TANK ROAD.—Dhondoo Visram, a reputed gambler, and Siddick Dada were, yesterday, charged by Inspector Meyers before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with gambling on the Babulla Tank Road, a public thoroughfare, on Tuesday last, with dice and money. Inspector Meyers informed the magistrate that No. 1 was an old offender, having been thrice convicted for similar offences. His Worship fined No. 1 Rs. 15, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 was fined Re. 1.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Daresalem, Mozambique, Ibo, Chinde, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony Port Elizabeth, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, Diego Suarez, Mayotte, Majunga, and Nossibe, per ocean s. s. Culna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodessia, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Reunion, and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—The heavy downpour of the 7th instant was general, having fallen all along the line, causing floods in the rivers. 2in. 30cts. were measured at Dhola in two hours' time, and as much fell at Jetalsar. There was to be seen a sea of water on both sides of the line at several places. It has been raining at Bhavnagar since Monday, but the weather is still stifling, indicating more rain.—The weekly payment of coolies on relief work at Jesar Bhavnagar amounted, Sis. 6,000 in Rs. 7,000.—About 500 patients suffering from various diseases are being treated daily in the Joowansingji Hospital alone.

FURIOUS RIDING.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Ailix charged Bow Row Rowji, a syce, employed in the service of Mahomedan gentleman, residing at Byculla, with riding his horse in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger public safety, on Chowpatty Road, on Tuesday last. Accused was riding at a furious pace along the Chowpatty Road, and on being asked by the police officer to ride slowly, he whipped the horse, and gave the animal full head. He was fined Rs. 5, or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Karim Ibramji, a Mahomedan was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a few pieces of silk, merino, and other kinds of cloth. It was alleged that accused took the cloth on approval from the shop of Sallay Solomon Ghar, on the 30th June last, and returned the pieces in a short time. It was found that the silk was short by a few yards. The complainant asked accused to cut till the pieces were measured. The accused would not wait, and it was claimed that silk worth about Rs. 350 was short. The magistrate after hearing the evidence dismissed the charge.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-ELECT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.—His Excellency Senhor Joaquim Jose Machado, the new Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India, is expected by the mail steamer Rome, which is timed to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Saturday next. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Dr. J. Accacio da Gama, Messrs. J. F. de Menezes, L. M. Furtado, and S.M. J. Leao de Souza have convened for this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the *Instituto Luso-Indiano*, a public meeting of the Portuguese community to welcome his Excellency and adopt a memorial on the actual critical situation through which that little Portuguese colony is passing and to request immediate remedial measures.

A KHATRI ROBBED OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—One Vithal Makund, a Khatri, having his house in Purbhoo Street, in Lower Damaun, had to leave this place to attend to his occupation in Bombay. Before leaving he put all his valuable property, consisting of gold, silver, and pearl ornaments, of the value of upwards of Rs. 2,000, in a box, and for the better security buried it in the ground floor of his house, and over it placed a very heavy box, and locking his house, left for Bombay. A few days ago, someone noticed that the padlock to the front door of the house had been tampered with, and on opening the house in the presence of a punch, it was found out that the ground floor had been recently dug. The fact was communicated to Vithal in Bombay, whereupon he immediately went to Damaun, and found that his jewellery box was missing.

A DISHONEST TABLE-BOY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Francis Fernandez Lorris, lately a table-boy in the employ of Mr. Isaac S. Saul, an assistant to Messers. David Sassoon and Company, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of a box, containing a gold chain, some pieces of gold, Rs. 20 in cash, and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 148-13, the property of his master, the complainant. On Thursday, accused left complainant's house, saying that he was ill and never turned up again. On Monday, complainant having an occasion to go to his box, found it missing. He made a report to the police, who arrested accused on the same day in a boarding-house, and recovered property, valued at Rs. 143-13, from his possession. Accused pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Jalbhoy Cowasji, a Parsee broker, residing at Walkeshwar, has reported to the police that he left home at 9 p.m., on the 9th instant, to go to the native theatres at Falkland Road, but on arriving there he changed his mind, and went to the Fitzgerald Hotel, at Byculla, passing through Cursetji Suklaji Street. He left the hotel at 11 p.m., and again returned through Cursetji Suklaji Street, but prior to entering that street, he removed from his person and put into his purse his gold English lever open-faced watch, valued at Rs. 250, one gold ring with five diamonds, valued at Rs. 503, two gold rings with one diamond in each, worth Rs. 300, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 1,153. On returning home, at 2 o'clock, on the following morning, the complainant found the purse with its contents missing from the pocket of his trousers. During his rounds, Jalbhoy called at a house and remained there for half-an-hour, but he does not suspect any one of having stolen the property, which he believes was dropped.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rahiman Katwaroo, aged twenty-eight years, a stevedore's labourer, residing at Telly Gully. On Tuesday morning, deceased and a number of labourers were working on board the P. & O. Company's steam-ship Rohilla, now lying in the Victoria Dock, taking in cargo. They took off the hatches on the upper orlop deck, and then went down to the lower orlop deck. A sling of rope was fastened round the fore and after on the upper orlop deck, cargoes being hoisted up, when the sling carried away and the fore and after fell on the head of the deceased, knocking him down. He was picked up unconscious and bleeding from the nose, and taken to the hurricane deck, where he was examined by the ship's doctor, who ordered his removal to the hospital. The deceased was then placed in a dhooly and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured. He never came to himself again, and died in the afternoon. The fore and after was about eight feet long and weighed about 100 lbs. The sling, which was supplied by the P. & O. Company, was strong enough to bear one ton. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF SHARE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dewji Nagsey was charged at the instance of Kapurchan Gostha with criminal breach of trust in respect of one share of the Akote Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, valued at Rs. 522-8. It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that complainant had asked accused who is a share and stock broker to purchase a share in the Akote Ginning and Pressing Company. Accused purchased one share from one Purmananndass Tribhowandas, and on the next day accused took a blank transfer form for the complainant's signature. Complainant signed the form, and paid Rs. 522-8, the amount for which the share was said to have been bought. Accused was told to bring a receipt from the vendor. Two days after this, that is on 3rd May 1897, complainant went to Barsi. After his return to Bombay he learnt that the share was transferred to the name of Vachraj Jootha and the receipt bore a forged signature. The defence was that accused bought a share and got the value from complainant. He owed some money to Vachraj, and while he was returning from the Company's office with the receipt in his hand Vachraj snatched it away from his hand. The matter stands adjourned till to-morrow.

A VAGRANT.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, John Perrins, a vagrant, was charged with absenting himself without leave from the Government Workhouse. It appears that Perrins was some years ago a Bombardier in the Royal Artillery which he left to join the gold mines at Madras. He subsequently came down to Bombay in search of employment, but failing to secure a job, he had been declared a vagrant and sent to the Government Workhouse. On Monday morning he obtained leave from the governor of the workhouse for a few hours, promising to return at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. However, an hour before his leave had expired, Perrins was found drunk in the Fort and was taken in. On the following morning (Tuesday) morning he was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly on the public road. The magistrate ordered him to be imprisoned for two days. Yesterday morning he was discharged from the Jail, and was immediately taken in custody by Inspector Walton. The magistrate remarked that considering the above facts, Perrins could not be said to have remained absent from the Government Workhouse without leave. He was taken into custody by the police before his leave expired, and was then imprisoned for two days. His Worship warned and discharged him on the present charge, and ordered him to be sent to the workhouse on a fresh warrant.

LIFE INSURANCE IN INDIA.—The issue of the *Insurance Observer* for July 23 contains a full report taken from our columns of the annual meeting of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, held in June last, together with a review of Mr. McLaughlan Slater's monograph on Native Life Assurance in India. The review is accompanied by a very good portrait of Mr. Slater. In the course of his remarks the writer says:—It is not one of the least remarkable features of Her Majesty's reign that during the latter portion of it so essentially broad and liberal an institution as life assurance should have been rendered popular and have thoroughly established itself in the face of all the inbred conservatism and caste prejudices that prevail in India. This has been largely the work of one man, and that Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater, the founder and present manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, Limited. We have referred to the Oriental so frequently that it is scarcely necessary for us now to mention that it is the only purely Indian life assurance company in existence; that fact, however, is sufficient to secure for it an interest far in excess of that which its successful career would otherwise enlist. Regarding the Oriental, as it justly ought to be regarded, as principally the work of Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater, we can say that that gentleman has been largely instrumental in introducing a new factor in the binding together of the Empire. With native life assurance operating throughout India, there is a powerful cause constantly at work to strengthen the attachment of that country to our own. When we remember the peculiar characteristics of the country, and the facts that although established only twenty-three years ago the funds of the Oriental now amount to Rs. 1,20,72,813 and the sum assured to about six crores of rupees, the progress that this pioneer company has made in less than a quarter of a century is nothing short of marvellous. Mr. Slater may well describe the Oriental as practically the banker of natives of the middle class, and we agree with him that the limit of the company's operations is still evidently very far from being reached."

DEATH OF DR. P. R. MODY.—The news of the death from cholera of Dr. Pherozshah Rastomji Mody, of the Government Dispensary at Dabhoi in Guzerat, has been received with regret in Bombay. The deceased gentleman was only twenty-six years old at the time of his death. He was seized with this fatal malady three days ago, and within six hours of the attack he expired. He was educated in the Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and at the early age of seventeen he matriculated, and entered the Grant Medical College, where he exhibited much love for study, having in a short time secured the Sohrabjee Sethna Medji Bakhsy's Prize, and Dr. Hunter's Prize for proficiency in the study of eye-diseases. It is remarkable that within the prescribed limit of five years he not only passed the final medical examination in December 1893, but the only one who passed for the first class degree, carrying at the same time the Charles Morehead Prize. In the following year he was appointed teacher of Physiology in the College. About the middle of last year he was nominated by Government an Assistant Surgeon, and put in charge of the Dhoob Medical Dispensary, where within a short period of his service he gained the confidence of the public by the skilful treatment of his patients. He was nominated a member of the Municipal Board, and as it was a fresh institution just then introduced for the first time, he gave a public lecture, only two weeks before his demise, pointing out the peculiar duties of a Municipality, and the mode of exercising the privilege of voting. At the conversazione of the Daan-Prasarak Society, the year before last, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, he chose for his department the subject of eye diseases, and illustrated in a scientific style, by the aid of the microscope, the various phases of the eye-complaint and its remedies. In appreciation of his scholastic attainments in medicine and surgery, Dr. Wellington Gray presented to Dr. Mody an excellent set of surgical instruments before he left for England. In order to stamp out the cholera which has been raging in all parts of Gujerat, the deceased gentleman travelled in adjacent districts, explaining to the people how to treat cholera cases in times of emergency. But while so employed he himself fell a victim to the malady. He leaves behind him a young widow and his aged parents.

THE public announcement that the Dowager Empress of Russia will leave St. Petersburg before the arrival there of the Emperor William, and remain away during the whole of his visit, is (says *World*) significant. There was never much love lost between the present Royal families of Denmark and Prussia; but what has accentuated the dislike of the Dowager Empress against the German Emperor is his conduct with regard to Greece, and the manner in which he has treated her brother King George. The position of the great descendant of the Hohenzollerns is unique among the monarchs of Europe. He alone cannot place his foot on French territory, and he is afraid to come to England lest he should be subjected to outward and visible signs of popular disfavour. He could not well travel in Greece, and in some of the South German States he would now be received with a certain amount of coolness. The only capital where he would be heartily welcomed, *Atlas* concludes, is Constantinople.

THE old superstition about St. Swithin's Day is still strong in some of the rural districts of England, and even in the towns rain on the 15th of July is held by a good many to presage a long spell of wet weather. People still think "there's something in it." A few years ago the meteorologists of Greenwich went to the trouble of examining the rain records for a period of twenty years to see if they could make out any sort of ground for the curiously persistent belief about St. Swithin's Day. As a matter of recorded fact, it was found that in the years in which rain fell on the 15th of July the following forty days happened to be a trifle drier than when St. Swithin gave no rain. Even if there had been a considerable balance on the other side the account, it would hardly have done much to re-establish the saint's influence, since the change in the calendar has, of course, quite disassociated him with the modern 15th. Trifles of this sort, however, do not count with old-fashioned folk. A very curious fact is that the old story about the removal of the saint's bones on the 15th, and the disastrous deluge of rain which indicated the good man's post-mortem resentment, has been totally discredited. There is, we believe, well authenticated evidence that the removal was effected with much pomp and ceremony, and without a drop of rain.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute was held under the presidency of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters yesterday afternoon, when the following report was received and adopted:—

The following are extracts from the annual report:—

The Committee of management have the pleasure to lay before the Members a Report of the Operations of the Institute during the past year. On the 31st March 1897, the Committee of management was composed as follows:—President.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieut. Col. G. Waters. Vice-Presidents.—Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., F.R.I.B.A., M. Inst. C.E., Mr. J. Wallace, C. E, and Mr. S. E. Shellim. Directors.—Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. C. C. James, C. E., Mr. A. S. Sassoon, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. Byramjee N. Seervai, Revd. S. Leigh Lye, Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee and Mr. C. Chambers. Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. J. C. Cornforth. Honorary Secretary.—Mr. R. A. A. Jenkins, and Mr. T. W. G. Quanbrough was Chief Librarian and Assistant Secretary.

Members.—On the 31st March 1897 there were 107 Life Members, 5 Honorary Life Members, and 236 ordinary or quarterly Members. The number of members last year was 111, 5, and 253 respectively. The decrease in the number of quarterly Members was due principally to the exodus from Bombay of a large number of people in consequence of the plague.

Visitors.—Three hundred and thirty-three visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library; the number last year was three hundred and four.

Library.—The number of books added to the Library during the year was 405. It was made up as follows:—Books purchased of general interest and for the Berkley and Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Funds and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund 64, Novels 211, presented by Government, Learned Societies, etc., (see Appendix A.) 187, total 432. The number of books in circulation during the year is about the same as that of the previous year, which was 755. At the close of the year the Library contained 12,193 volumes. The number of old and new books circulated during the year was 39,935. The average number of books issued per day was 123. Eighty-eight English, Continental and Indian Newspapers, Magazines, etc., were taken in during the year and circulated 23,088 times. The average number of issues per day was 74. A list of the Magazines and Newspapers received during the year is given in Appendix B.

Lectures.—Three lectures were arranged for delivery during the session 1896-97. The course comprised,—1st, "The Plague in Bombay", by Brigade. Surgeon Lieut.-Col. G. Waters. 2nd "The dispersal of Plant Seeds properly treated, illustrated with pictures and specimens" by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, F. L. S., I. M. S. 3rd. "Camp Furniture for holiday use, exhibiting a full Camp out-fit, including a light tent," by Mr. J. Wallace, C. E.

Lecture Hall.—The Lecture Hall Building Fund (inclusive of the Endowment Fund Rs. 7,908-12-10) now stands at Rs. 17,034-7-11. viz:—

Endowment Fund.—(Moiety of Life Members' Subscriptions). This Fund now stands at Rs. 7,908-12-10 showing an increase of Rs. 30-12-10 over last year's amount.

Berkley Memorial Fund Interest Account.—At the close of the year 1895-96 there was a balance of Rs. 45-1-0. To this a sum of Rs. 203-12-0 was added as interest received during the year under review. Books to the value of Rs. 173-11-0 were purchased on account, leaving an excess expenditure of Rs. 19-14-0 to be adjusted during the year 1897-98.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Fund Interest Account.—On the 1st March 1897, receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 34-3-0. Books to the value of Rs. 19-8-0 were purchased and a refund of the loan Rs. 2-2-8 made to the General Working Account, leaving a balance of Rs. 12-11-4. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund Interest Account.—Receipts under this head on the 31st March 1897 (including one anna, the previous year's balance) amounted to Rs. 33-1-0, and the expenditure incurred in the purchase of books amounted to Rs. 32-1-0, leaving a balance of Re. 0.

Catalogue.—A revised catalogue of the books in the B. or Novel Room has been published, and copies of it are now available for sale at the Institute. Price annas eight per copy. It is hoped that each member will purchase a copy.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. S. E. Shellim, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit their report together with the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April 1897. The past season was fairly favorable, the rains though late and below average, were well distributed throughout the cultivating period. During the year the crops being indifferent but the paddy market being high, the company was able to make a good cash collection. The actual cash receipts this year amounted to Rs. 4,11,740 as against Rs. 2,39,451 of the previous year. The area of land under cultivation and the annual revenue due from the estates show an increase during the year of 3,649 beghas of land and of Rs. 13,193 in revenue. This increase of rental is principally from three estates, namely, lots 130, 134, 137, and as the new lands in these estates have not reached their maximum rates of rent, the increase will continue for some time. We are glad to say that we have made satisfactory progress during the past season in our reclamation works. These works were carried on in lots 18-43-130-131, and will be continued during the current season should circumstances prove favorable.

The directors record with much regret the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee, which took place in May last. Mr. Jehangeer has been associated with the company for a period of about 22 years during which his experience and intelligent co-operation were of much service. In his place Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram has been appointed a director, which appointment the shareholders have to confirm. The amount collected for Pottah Salamy, viz., Rs. 7,464-5-6 and Rs. 340 being the amount of forfeited sixteenth dividend, have, as usual, been carried to credit of reserve fund. The following sums have been transferred from the profit and loss account:—Rs. 500 to the credit of moveable property for depreciation. Rs. 35,000 to the credit of the reserve fund; Rs. 22,000 to the credit of repairs standing, deposited debts fund account, leaving these two funds standing at Rs. 1,93,730-13-3 and Rs. 77,720-3-11, respectively. After making these appropriations, the balance to the credit of profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 33,446-9-4 and your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 22 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 1,32,000 and the balance Rs. 1,446-9-4 be carried forward to next

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Soda or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoon, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per monsem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DEMAND
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STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.
FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound to Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be held at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11.

FURTHER allotments of half-a-lakh of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday on Calcutta at 1s. 3 9-16d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight advanced 1-16d. to 1s. 3¼d.

Consols declined yesterday 3-16 per cent., to 112 13-16. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 105¼; and Paris Exchange on London 1¢ centime higher, at 25·13½ fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. less, at 118½, and Rupee Securities 1-8 per cent. more, at £ 63⅜. Bar Silver declined ⅜d. to 25 5-16d. per oz., and in New York the metal was ⅜ cent. lower, at 55 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London also lower to the same extent at 4·85 3-8 dollars. For discount on short London Bills the quotation was1 1-8 per cent. and for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills 1¢ per cent.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted at 44⅛s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm.

The Agricultural Bureau Report for the past month states the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States to be 86·9 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The days Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, 4 3-16d. per lb. for August delivery and 3 27-32d. for December-January being extreme quotations. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 Cents per lb.; August Futures were 3 points lower at 7·56 Cents, and December 4 points at 7·08 Cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Locally, the Agricultural Bureau Report has had a depressing effect on New Cotton, and Broach, for March delivery, is offering at Rs. 211 per candy, and Bengals at Rs. 165. In ready Cotton, beyond a few purchases on account of the mills, there is nothing doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,533 bales.
Wheat	8,717 cwts.
Linseed	1,244 "
Rapeseed	9,391 "
Poppyseed	604 "
Castorseed	4,442 "
Rice	2,701 "

FREIGHTS are steady. The Leander (s) has been fixed by speculators for one port at 10s. per ton, for two ports at 10s. 6d., and has booked cargoes of Cotton and Wool at 13s., asking 11s. for Seeds.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling again to-day, at 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, but no Merchants' Bills were offering, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3¼d.	"
" 3 mts' sight	1s. 3 17-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Francs "	1·64	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady in tone with 3½ per cents quoted at 99 for Cash and 98⅞ for the Settlement; Threes remain at 92.

SHARES.—The slight movement reported to-day is almost entirely in favour of sellers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dholleras	3 19-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	105 1/4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5/8
Bar Silver	25 5-16.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, Aug. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, Aug. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here to-day.

HONGKONG, Aug. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Hydaspes (extra) left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on the 10th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Idar, 2,535 tons, Captain A Jennings, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain G F Simpson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt A L Beaumont, Mr A Crosha, Mr Sulleman Ramat, Mr Aga Abdool Majari and 63 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Seto, 1,152 tons Captain F Jacobs, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr P A Wrixon, Mr Taylor, Miss Millikin, Mr M Belcher, Mr A Tough, Mr W Holden, Mr H Allibhoy, Mr Hassunalli Esmailje, four ladies and one boy, Mr and Mrs Janson and four children, Mr Durant, and 115 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, at 9-30 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No 8, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem, Capt J Wallusching:—To Trieste and Venice:—Mrs P Z Cox, Miss Shelton, Agar, Col H C Fox, Mr G Francke, Mr W Preibsch, Mr A Mosis, Capt A Zotti, Mr Shelton Agar. From Karachi to Trieste—Revd Manusfield. From Bombay to Suez—Mr C A Boyazog a.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 11.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Canara	1216	Staff	Zanzibar	12-8	M M and Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Karachi	14-8	F M & Co
C	Nasori	912	Miller	P Gulf		B and P S N Co
E	King Arthur	1047	Omen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
F	Chindwara	1601	Collins	Rangoon	13-8	M M & Co
H	& J H M S Magdala	340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	Drachenfels	1574	Kinnewig	Karachi		Glade & Co
L	Satrunjee	547	Badroo	Marmugoa	7-8	Shepel & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Shepel & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Badroo	Marmugoa		Shepel & Co
O	Culna	1464	Thomas	Delagoa Bay		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Fazilka	2698	Davis	Calcutta	10-8	M M & Co
4	D Balduino	3014	Cawpa	Genoa	17-8	N G Italiana
5	Rivenna	2046	Denny	China	29-8	P & O Co
6	Ganges	2111	Creery	Aden	13-8	P & O Co
8	Marq Bacq	2744	Wallusching		12-8	A L S N Co
9	Haddon Hall	2677	Jones	Hamburg	17-8	E Bates & Co
12	Idar	2395	Jennings	Antwerp	11-8	R Bates & Co
15	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachee	14-8	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Caledonia	7538	P and O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Khora s	Gray	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Colaba s	Kedslie	Karachi.
	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, &c.
	Idar s	Jennings	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Marquis Bacquehem, Captain Wallusching, for Trieste via Karachi.

Steamer Assyria, Simpson, for Persian Gulf.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—August 7, at 38, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. V. Allen, of a daughter.
JONES—August 2, at Police House, Banda, at her father's, Mr. Roland Hill, the wife of Mr. J. E. Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOWDER—WILSON—August 6, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev. V. W. Kinsman, Arthur George Bowder, to Ethel Blanche, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wilson.
POWER—EGAN—July 21, at Ootacamund, Charles John Power, Bombay City Police, to Helen Lucy Marion, youngest daughter of the late John Egan, of Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

DRUMMOND—August 7, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Agnes Natall, Royapuram, Madras, Miss Matilda Ruby Wallace Drummond, aged 36 years, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Drummond, of Hyderabad, and granddaughter of the late Mrs. and Captain Alexander Alcock Wallace.
DOBSON—At Singapore, from a fall, Fredrick Percy Dobson, sailor, of Rochdale.
INGLIS—August 2, at Hassowlia Factory, Behar, Lilias Barlow, widow of the late Archibald Inglis, of South College, Elgin, aged 55 years.
MATHEWS—August 2, Near Bhim Tal, by a fall, whilst shooting, P. S. Mathews, Norfolk Regiment.
MAITHEY—August 5, at Chakrata, of typhoid fever, Capt. Granville Eustace Matthey, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, aged 30 years and 10 months.
NELSON—August 3, at Hinooli, Deccan, of cholera, Captain F. J. Nelson, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, aged 34.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1897.

WITH the exception of Lord Sandhurst's remarks upon the measures for plague prevention, the most interesting feature of the Budget debate at Poona was Mr. Nugent's concise and comprehensive summary of the other battle that has been carried on for the last ten months—that against Famine. While the Governor had charge of the operations to put down plague, those against this more familiar enemy were conducted by Mr. Nugent, whose unceasing labours in regard thereto fully merit the warm encomiums paid to him by Lord Sandhurst, as well as by other speakers expressing the opinion of the Native public. The primary object of Government in conducting relief operations is to save life, and to preserve men in sufficient vigour for the workers to be able to return to their customary toil when the famine is at an end. Upon this basis Mr. Nugent, who gave all the credit for what has been done to the district officers and their helpers, was fully justified in saying that the visitation has been faced in this Presidency "with commendable success." The only critics who seem to have been unfavourably impressed were the few wirepullers who control certain political organisations in the Deccan. One of these has lost the privilege of addressing Government on public questions, owing to its condonation of the action of certain of its agents in misrepresenting the law in regard to payment of land revenue. The other has even more discredited itself by parentage of a petition, most of the names attached to which were either fictitious or obtained under false and fraudulent pretences. How little ground there was for the assertions of the Poona Brahmins regarding the alleged harshness with which famine relief has been administered was evidenced by the fact that their multifarious criticisms found no echo in the speeches of the non-official members of the Legislative Council. Had there been any substantial basis for complaint, it is certain that men of such independence as Messrs. Dharamsi, Chandavarkar, and Bhalchandra would not have allowed the opportunity afforded by the Budget debate to go by without directing the attention of Government to details in which modifications of existing rules were called for. But speaking from personal investigation, as some of them did, the non-official members of Council spoke in terms of warm praise of the relief measures carried out under the orders of Government. This is in itself a proof of the thoroughness, energy, and devotion with which Government and its officers have combated the famine.

Of course no one would claim that the organisation has been perfect, or that some details of the Provincial Code do not require emendation in the light of the experience of the last ten months. But when every allowance has been made for mistakes such as are common to all human endeavour, the fact remains that Mr. Nugent's summary of the work accomplished is not overdrawn. "There has been no starvation, there has been no misery," said the Revenue Member, using these words, of course, in an absolute rather than comparative sense, "there has been no appalling suffering." The same thing cannot be said of some other parts of India, notably the Central Provinces, where many deaths from starvation have occurred. Mr. Nugent stated that "so far the supply of relief works has amply sufficed to meet the demand for employment of the people, men, women, and children, thrown on the works, and their adjuncts. Besides maintaining hundreds of thousands on the various works started in the affected districts, Government has made provision for the support of the destitute in the other ways authorised by the Famine Code, and has granted immense sums for distribution in the form of loans and tagai advance." The one apparent drawback to this summary was the admission of Mr. Nugent that, despite the best efforts of Government to provide fodder for the cattle in affected districts, "myriads of cattle" have died for want of such sustenance. But the cattle that perished was for the most part the aged and worn out animals that mistaken sentiment allows to consume in ordinary years the food required to strengthen and immigrate the herds. The destruction is in part at least a benefit to the future herds of the Deccan. The good work that has been accomplished in combating the scarcity has entailed a direct expenditure which will be little, if any, below a crore of rupees when the accounts are made up. This large amount does not include the 57 lakhs of rupees advanced to cultivators, which have been principally expended in the sinking of wells and the improvement of land. This system of takhavi loans has the advantage of giving employment to many persons who would otherwise go upon the relief works, while at the same time there is a reasonable prospect that when harvests are again good the money will be returned. In the course of his statement, Mr. Nugent pointed out that road-making, road-repairing, and the preparation of stocks of metal—which have so far been the mainstay of the relief operations—have now reached a stage of progress beyond which it is not profitable to go. The Revenue Member remarked that "it is of little advantage to construct roads which, when finished, cannot, from lack of requisite rupees, be maintained in efficient order by Provincial or Local funds. The number of roads to be repaired is limited to the number of roads in existence, and needing repair, and it is no gain to accumulate gigantic stocks of road metal which cannot be utilised within the span of life of this and of the coming generation."

This opinion will be fully concurred in by many friendly observers of the Government plan of campaign, for the large extent to which the breaking of metal has been carried out has often called forth somewhat adverse comment. It has been urged that to accumulate granite for ten or twenty years is wasteful, as the metal is liable to be wasted, stolen, overgrown with grass, and otherwise lost sight of as time goes on. It is asked why the labourers should be put on works of so comparatively unproductive a character, when attention might have been directed to more useful undertakings. It so happens, however, that in the districts chiefly affected works of the latter description that can be profitably carried out as famine relief measures are by no means numerous; and further, they entail a large expenditure for skilled labour, when, at the conclusion of the famine, the financial resources of Government are at low water-mark. It would clearly be unwise to use up all such avenues of employment in the earlier months of a famine the duration of which no one could foretell; and hence they have as far as possible been held in reserve. It may also be pointed out that in one important respect large undertakings are less suitable for famine relief than road-making and repairing, and stone-breaking, since they mean the concentration of labour at a few places, and the consequent disintegration of village communities. That such disintegration is not always repaired when normal agricultural conditions again prevail, was shown by the many homeless people who wandered from place to place after fulfilling the long distance test in the famine of the seventies. As Mr. Nugent pointed out, the breaking of metal and repairing of roads have their limitation, and hence many large works, such as the earthworks for railway extensions and the construction of new tanks, are now being carried out, and others will be initiated if the present monsoon fails. All that can be said at this stage as to such a contingency is that it is possible, but not probable. Mr. Nugent did not enter into the uncertain region of prophecy, but he admitted that if seasonable weather be granted for the next two months the famine troubles will be at an end next November. In any case the numbers in receipt of relief will continue to be large until the beginning of October, thus completing the circuit of a year during which the pressure of the scarcity will have made itself felt upon the resources of Government, alike in men and money.

ON August 7, our special correspondent with General Meiklejohn's force, telegraphing the destruction of Thana, the previous day, mentioned that letters were found in the Thana villages from the Amir of Afghanistan refusing to assist the tribes against the British. It is well to bear this in mind when reading in the columns of an up-country contemporary of a rumour at Kandahar that ten days ago the Amir had summoned the headmen of the frontier to confer as to whether a general rising should take place. This rumour went the preposterous length of asserting that if the headmen decided on a rising the Amir would supply a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The absurdity of the assertion that the Amir, Abdul Rahman, of all men, would leave the question of peace or war to be decided by a meeting of frontier headmen, need not be pointed out to anyone who understands Afghan politics in these days, or knows anything of the autocratic temperament and self-reliance of the Amir. But such stories recur at intervals with curious iteration, and they are believed by the man in the street who cannot distinguish between what is within the range of practical politics and what is not. The Amir has no interest in precipitating a war in which he could not hope to gain anything, and would stand to lose everything. He knows full well that war would be inevitable if he encouraged a rising along the frontier and furnished the tribes with large quantities of arms and ammunition. If he were bent on so desperate a course, he would take good care that the risings should be simultaneous. The outbreaks first in the remote Tochi Valley, then amongst the Swatis, and now amongst the Mohmands prove to demonstration that no guiding hand directs such desultory movements. It is very natural that the Sovereign of Afghanistan should take the precaution, when his neighbours' villages are burning, to strengthen his outposts. It may be quite true that he has, as alleged, sent two batteries of artillery to Chaman. It may be even true that he has directed the headmen on the frontier to come together and receive instructions how to act if the defeated tribesmen seek refuge with their wives and children in Afghan territory. But it is not necessary to impute any hostile design to his Highness if he takes steps so obviously indicated by the circumstances of the moment.

Since we are asked to pay attention to rumours said to be current in Kandahar, we may in our turn refer to rumours which have reached Bombay from Indian merchants engaged in business in Kabul. Letters received by men of business in this city state that a great assembly of Sirdars and other leading men is to be held in the Afghan Capital on the 20th of the present lunar month, to receive a communication from the Amir of unusual importance. It is currently believed that his Highness will announce his intention to yield the gadi to his eldest son, Prince Habibulla Khan, who has on more than one occasion been officially entrusted with the reins of power when the Amir was absent from Kabul or temporarily incapacitated by illness. By thus settling the succession in his own life-time, and securing for his eldest son the acknowledgment of Chiefs, Sirdars, and Mullahs—and of Prince Nasrulla Khan—the possibility, not to say the probability, of the succession being the signal for civil war to settle rival claims by the sword would be averted. With Abdul Rahman at hand the most reckless of pretenders would scarcely venture to dispute the title of Habibulla Khan to the gadi on which he had been seated by his father in the plenitude of his Sovereign right, and with the approval of all the Mullahs and other men of influence, secular and religious. We do not assert that this peaceful solution of the very difficult and uncertain problem of the succession to the present Amir has been actually decided upon, and will become a fait accompli during the present month. But we are able to state that in Kabul the belief that such a solution has been determined upon is very general. The marvellous political acumen which has enabled Abdul Rahman to surmount difficulties, which to another man would have been insuperable, would find its best expression in a stroke of statecraft which, without depriving him of real authority, would secure the Kingdom which he has consolidated against the perils of a disputed succession. The Government of India would certainly have no reason to regret or deprecate a step which would relieve the Foreign Office from a financial source of anxiety as to what will happen in Afghanistan when the strong hand that has given that country a settled government for nearly two decades is withdrawn. There is one Power that might perhaps feel inclined to regret that the Afghan succession should be accomplished peacefully, but regrets are not valid political assets in these days. A whole sheaf of pretenders would feel bitter disappointment. But neither India nor Afghanistan would be in the least disturbed by their reclamations.

CAPTAIN WAKE, the Garrison Quartermaster of Fort William, has made a proposal to the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association regarding the engagement of durwans. Captain Wake's proposal has been suggested by the recent riots in Calcutta, and is that of the twelve to twenty durwans employed at each mill, one-half of the number should be drawn from the reservists in the Punjab Command, composed of Sikhs, Jaths, and Pathans. By employing some of them, he urges, each mill could have a squad of men trained in arms, who could be relied on in case of any disturbance among the mill-hands. Arrangements for the usual practice of thirty-one days' training in the year at Fort William, Alipur, and Barrackpur could be made without inconvenience, and there would be no extra cost involved in the scheme. The scheme, if adopted, is certain of success in working, and we would commend a similar scheme to the consideration not only of the cotton manufacturers in Bombay, but of shop-keepers and occupants of large offices generally. We have now in Bombay large numbers of drowsy, stupid ramosis, who sleep when they should be on the alert, and are generally absent from their posts when they are most wanted. Instead of these almost worthless fellows, it would be easy to obtain military pensioners or reservists, whose training and the strict discipline they have been accustomed to, make them more reliable men than those we would have them displace. Men are always available for such employment, and the scheme only needs to be tried to be approved.

IN view of the heavy diminution of the trade of Bombay, consequent upon plague and famine during the last ten months, the Trustees of the Port may be congratulated in that the revenue for 1896-97 was only Rs. 3,17,000 below the estimate framed when all was well. There is usually a very close approximation of actuals to estimate, but, of course, this could not be expected in a year of so exceptional a character as that which closed in March last. The direct expenditure on plague and famine was only Rs. 15,394, but beyond this there were numerous charges due to additional conservancy operations, and other works which would not have been carried out under ordinary circumstances. When the increase in outstandings, consequent upon uncleared stocks on March 31st, is taken into account, the deficit in the year's working is less than two lakhs of rupees. Happily this deficit does not necessitate any increase of harbour or port dues, as the Trustees have a Reserve Fund of fourteen lakhs to draw upon in years of exceptional reverses. It may be hoped that during the latter part of the current year the revival in trade will be sufficiently large to enable the Trustees to refund to the Reserve account a substantial part of the two lakhs now taken therefrom.

THE statement of a contemporary that a special Sessions will be held for the trial of the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Tilak and others for writings alleged to be seditious is erroneous. The cases will be taken in the ordinary course at the Sessions which will be held under the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey, and will begin on Wednesday, September 1st. As is usual in cases of such importance, special juries will be empanelled, and the summonses have already been issued to jurors whose names are on the Special list.

THE Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court are fixed to commence on Wednesday, September 1st.

WE are sorry to hear that Dr. T. S. Weir, Executive Health Offic

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. ADEN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The judgment of the Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the s. s. Aden further states that the steamer was well provided in every respect, but it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the cause of the casualty, there being no evidence from the officers, all being lost.

There is some ground for supposing that the Captain anticipated a stronger north-easterly current than was actually experienced, the current being probably abnormally less than usual at the beginning of the monsoon, and possibly affected by cyclonic disturbances.

The Court found that every necessary measure was promptly taken by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to cause assistance to be sent to the survivors and to despatch a land expedition to search the Island of Socotra, and steamers to search for the missing life boat.

The Court desires to speak most highly of the discipline on board, and the entire absence of panic among the crew and passengers under severely trying circumstances. It also commends highly the conduct of the officers, and mentions with special approbation the conduct of the surviving lascars and other Indians of the crew.

MORE TURKISH PROPOSALS.

Tewfik Pacha has submitted fresh proposals regarding the evacuation of Thessaly and the payment of the indemnity.

The Ambassadors are referring the matter to their Governments.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Aug. 11.

The *Times'* correspondent at Athens states that the Powers have informed Greece that the Porte declares its inability to evacuate Thessaly, owing to the want of funds, and will commence moving its forces on payment of the first instalment of one million of the indemnity.

Greece has replied that she can only raise the money by a foreign loan, which is only obtainable if she is allowed to negotiate direct with the bondholders.

THE ASSASSINATION OF SENOR CANOVAS.

Golli, the assassin of Senor Canovas, will be tried by a Military Court Martial.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The death is announced of the Bishop of Wakefield.

[The Right Rev. William Walsham How, D.D., Bishop of Wakefield, son of William Wybergh How, Esq., of Shrewsbury, was born in that town, December 13, 1823. From Shrewsbury School he proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1847). He was successively curate of St. George's Kidderminster, 1846; and of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, 1848; and was collated to the rectory of Whittington, Shropshire, in the diocese of St. Asaph, in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed rural dean of Oswestry, and diocesan inspector of schools; in 1860 he obtained an honorary canonry in St. Asaph's Cathedral; and in 1869 was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese. He was one of the Select Preachers at Oxford in 1868-69; and in 1878 he was appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield. In 1879 he obtained the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft with St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, and became a Prebendary in St. Paul's Cathedral; in July the same year the Queen appointed him Suffragan Bishop of Bedford; and, in February, 1888, he was translated to the Bishopric of Wakefield. He is the author of various works of a theological and practical character, including "Plain Words," four series; "Practical Sermons," "Lent Lectures on Psalm ii.," "Daily Family Prayer for Churchmen," "Pastor in Parochia," "Plain Words to Children," "The Parish Priest," "Cambridge Pastoral Lectures," "Words of Good Cheer," and "Poems;" also a "Commentary on the Four Gospels," and "Holy Communion."]

THE SWATI RISING.

THE ENEMY'S DEATH ROLL.

THE MAD MULLAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MALAKHAND, Aug. 10.

Telegraphic communication by ground Cable with Chakdara has been restored.

Colonel Adams again reconnoitred the left bank of the Swat river, and met with no opposition from the tribesmen.

A few shots were, however, fired from across the river, but no damage was done.

The following appear to be reliable estimates of the enemy's loss in the recent fighting:—

Killed at Malakhand, 700.

During the relief of Chakdara, 500.

During the repeated night assaults on Chakdara, 2,000.

One discharge of grape shot from the smooth bore guns is said to have accounted for eighty men advancing to the assault.

Heavy rain fell on Saturday and to-day, and has lowered the temperature very satisfactorily.

Khandir was visited by Major Deane, who is dealing with the subjects implicated in the late attack.

The Mad Mullah tried to raise the Shanazai villages against us on Thursday night, but was not well received by the tribesmen.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded officers and men are doing well. Colonel Lamb is somewhat better.

Everything is absolutely quiet at present.

THE WIRES AGAIN CUT.

Aug. 11.

The telegraph wire has been again cut by the Swatis between Chakdara and Malakhand.

Reconnoitring parties of Cavalry are out towards Thana.

Four Companies of the 45th Sikhs have gone towards the Shahkhat Pass to-day.

The bridges which were destroyed by the enemy on the Chakdara road are being repaired by the Sappers as fast as possible.

THE MAD MULLAH STILL TROUBLESOME.

LATER.

The Mad Fakir has gone to Abuch after failing to raise Shanazai, and is said to have moved on to Barekhot, in the Valley of the Aba Khel, where he was unable to raise a following.

A telegraph office is now open at Amandara.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The Malakhand tribes are continuing to come in. The last to send in submission to Major Deane are the Aladand Jidgah, who promise to give up those of their members who were concerned in the recent fighting.

LATER.

The wounded at Malakhand are all doing well, except Colonel Lamb, whose condition is still serious.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED.

POONA, Aug. 11.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers (strength 8 British and 12 Native Officers, 600 Non-Commissioned officers and men) are under orders to proceed immediately to Nowshera, on the relief scale. The regiment is under command of Colonel Rowden Reilly; the other officers being Major Chase, Captain Foster, Lieutenants Mackenzie, Wigram, and Surgeon-Captain Jameson.

In addition to this Lieutenant Edwards from the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and Lieutenant Lang, 14th Bombay Infantry, are ordered to join their regiments.

It is stated that a Reserve Brigade is to be formed at Nowshera, which the Pioneers will join.

The regiment is to leave from Kirkee on Friday evening by two special trains. Other officers who are on Staff duty will join at Nowshera.

THE MOHMAND RISING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

A Cavalry reconnaissance went out five miles yesterday from Shabkadar, but could discover no sign of the enemy.

Smoke, however, has been seen in the direction of Mechni Fort, on the Cabul River, and it is by no means certain that the Mohmands are not making preparations for another outbreak.

The question of what further measures are to be taken against them will no doubt be settled at to-morrow's Council meeting.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS.

The estimates now received place the enemy's loss in Monday's battle outside Shabkadar at 300.

Everything remains quiet elsewhere on the frontier.

LATER.

Latest news from Shabkadar shows that four prisoners were captured by the reconnoissance yesterday.

The wounded officers and men at Shabkadar are being brought into Peshawar.

The troops continue to be pushed up to strengthen the border.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

The 57th Battery from Campbellpore and 9th Bengal Lancers from Rawalpindi reach Peshawar to-day; and the remaining two guns of the 51st Field Battery, and another Squadron of the 13th Bengal Lancers then go out to Shabkadar.

The 9th Bengal Lancers, Bengal, are replaced at Rawalpindi by the 18th Bengal Lancers from Ferozepore, and the latter by two Squadrons of the 19th Bengal Lancers from Mianmeer.

The West Surrey Regiment has moved from Jullundur to Rawalpindi to join the Reserve Brigade, in place of the Gordon Highlanders; the 39th Garhwals being attached to the Reserve Brigade, in place of 2-1 Gurkhas.

The 1st and 3rd Gurkhas from Elmora and the 28th Bombay Pioneers from Kirkee have been ordered to move up to Mardan and Nowshera, respectively.

THE *Pioneer* gives the following account of the fight:—General Elles reached the scene of action at 8-40 a. m., by which time most of the enemy had swarmed down from the low hills, and were engaged with our infantry in the open, and at once saw the favourable opportunity now offered for using his cavalry. He first concentrated the fire of the four guns upon the enemy's left, and then directed the two squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers to charge from right to left along the whole line of tribesmen. This charge was most brilliantly carried out under the leadership of Major Atkinson, commanding. The two squadrons of Lancers swept right along from end to end of the line rallying and re-forming on the left of the infantry. Their losses were few, but Major Atkinson and Lieutenant Cheyne had their horses shot. By this time the two companies of the 30th Punjab Infantry had come up, and an infantry attack was ordered against the enemy before they could recover from the effects of the cavalry charge. The Mohmands were driven back, and pursued to the foot of the high hills, on which they took refuge. Had an additional cavalry regiment been present they would in General Elles's opinion have been almost completely cut off, but as it was their losses were very heavy, as the dead they left on the ground showed. The action ended by 10-30 a. m., General Elles not considering it desirable, with the small infantry force at his command to push further into the hills, particulary as his men had been hotly engaged for four hours. The Mohmands, too, had received a sharp lesson, which is likely to deter them from renewing the attack, and as a matter of fact they began to retire over the hills when the troops returned to Shabkadr, and by two o'clock not a man was to be seen. The Hadda Mullah, who was present during the fight, had evidently seen that his defeat could not be retrieved. Having withdrawn the troops to the neighbourhood of the Fort, General Elles returned to Peshawar, and immediately ordered up to Shabkadr the remainder of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, and 250 of the 37th Dogras so as to be ready to assume the offensive if the Mohmands reappeared. At 2 o'clock, however, a heliographic message was received stating that no enemy could be seen even on the distant hills, so it was impossible to say how far the excitement extended along the border. General Elles called up three companies of the 8th Bengal Infantry from Nowshera, and at the same time asked for one battery of artillery, a regiment of native cavalry and one of native infantry, it being important to have a garrison at Peshawar. The Gordon Highlanders, for whom orders from Army Headquarters, had been despatched from Rawalpindi by train at midnight on Sunday, and reached Peshawar on Monday afternoon, the 2nd Queen's from Jullundur replacing them at Rawalpindi as part of the Reserve Brigade of the Malakhand Division. The 9th Bengal Lancers, Rawalpindi, will probably be sent to Peshawar, while either the 57th Field Battery at Cambellpore, or the "K," Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Rawalpindi, can be hurried up there also. The arrival of the Gordon Highlanders has already filled the gap caused by sending the Somersetshire Light Infantry to Shabkadr. The troops now watching the Mohmand Frontier are the 51st Field Battery (four guns), two squadrons, 18th Bengal Lancers, the Somersetshire Light Infantry (740 strong), the 20th Punjab Infantry, (600 strong), the 30th Punjab Infantry (300), the 37th Dogras (250), or a handy force of about 2,290 men.

Shabkadr Fort itself was built by the Sikhs. It stands on a mound and has walls fifty feet high, so is practically impregnable to any force without artillery. Shankargarh was an old Sikh Cantonment bazaar and it is inhabited chiefly by rich Hindu money-lenders, who have had very profitable dealings with the tribesmen on both sides of the border, distant only three miles away. Shabkadr, last Saturday, was but forty or fifty Border Police who were attacked from about 4 p.m. to 5 a.m. They accounted for some 40 of the tribesmen without loss to themselves. The appearance of the troops on Saturday morning caused the Mohmands to withdraw to a respectful distance, but they were full of fight when Colonel Woon made his attack. The ground on which the action was fought must be much the same as that on which Sir Colin Campbell in 1852 with 600 men met and defeated 6,000 Mohmands, and again in January 1854, Colonel A. Macdonnel, of the Rifle Brigade, with 1,750 men, defeated a body of 5,000, who held the low hills facing Shabkadr. His success, like that of General Elles, was due to the cavalry, the Mohmands being tempted into the plain and then charged. A squadron of the 7th Hussars on that occasion made three successive charges which enabled the infantry to act with decisive effect against the enemy's broken line.

The Malakand field force, under General Sir Blendon Blood is now complete, all the troops having arrived. The two brigades stand ready to move in any direction at the shortest notice, equipped with ten days' supplies, and we are likely to hear immediately of some advance being made. Inaction now is impossible, as it will be misunderstood by the tribesmen lately in arms. If it is considered that the clans of the Upper Swat can be left to themselves for the present, then the Utmanu Khel country to the south should be visited and even the Mohmand district beyond.

A somewhat conspicuous travesty on the whole system of confidential reports is afforded by the case of the Guides. It is an open secret that this famous corps has never been in favour with peace-time Generals, who perhaps occupied with the minutiæ of their profession have not the faculty of distinguishing those deeper seated fighting qualities which are to be found more conspicuously developed in some regiments than in others. The Allahabad paper hears on the very best authority that General Luck, for instance, deliberately described the Guides Cavalry as "not fit to take their place in line of battle with other regiments!"—And another eminent authority upon cavalry at a certain camp was heard to liken them to inferior Yeomanry! In the same way the Infantry of the corps is asked in various tones of admonishment, wrath or indignation, why they are not pet lambs of the type that flourishes in the purlieus of Lucknow. For ourselves, let us thank goodness that they are not, and that, as at Delhi, Kabul, the Swat Valley, and Panjkora, they have yet once more by their splendid march to the relief of and gallant fighting at the Malakhand returned the finest answer which a regiment can to that ill-digested form of peace criticism which is solemnly supposed to make or mar a regiment.

MR. THORBURN, in his very readable book, "Asiatic Neighbours," gives some interesting particulars concerning the Mohmands, whose sudden rising has brought up the number of our little frontier wars at the present time to three. Mr. Thorburn writes:—

The great Mohmand tribe hold the hills north-west of Peshawar right down to the Khyber Pass, and owe a loose allegiance to the Amir of Kabul, though also politically connected with us. We pay some of their sections small subsidies for keeping an alternative to the Khyber route open, that latter route being sometimes closed when the tribes safeguarding it, are fighting amongst themselves. The independent Mohmands—for some sections are British subjects settled in the Peshawar district—are a strong turbulent people, with a fighting strength of about 15,000. They were until lately marauders and robbers by inclination and circumstance, and peaceful only when afraid or bought over. Their nearest sections were punished by us in 1851, in 1852, and again in 1854, but none of those forays or expeditions led to any result. They continued their raiding and kidnapping outrages as before, their object being to force us into restoring to their leaders certain jagirs or revenue—free land assignments in British territory, which had been confiscated because of their misconduct. In 1857, their tardy preparations for a holy war against us were cut short by the fall of Delhi, and the consequent certainty that the infidel English would continue to rule India. In 1863, the ferment amongst the tribes, caused by our difficulties at Ambela, and the despatch of the "fiery cross" far and wide, emboldened the Mohmands to venture down into the plain, nearly 6,000 strong, when they were charged again and again by 450 of our native cavalry and easily scattered. In 1879-80, during our war with the Afgans a force of 12,000 Mohmands and Bajouris attempted to close the Khyber pass against us, but were so roughly handled by the few troops available to oppose them, that each gathering was dispersed with the greatest ease. The Mohmands were last year divided between the Amir and the Government of India. Those westward of the watershed between the Kunar and Panjkora rivers have been definitely recognised as inside Afganistan, those eastwards of that as yet undemarcated line being within the political frontier of India. The delineation is geographically good but ethnically bad. If practically enforced, the Mohmands will probably resent such vivisection.

CHITRAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

News from Drosh, via Gilgit, says that all is well at Chitral, Gairath, and Drosh to the 7th August.

There is no communication via Dir and Malakhand since the 28th July. A few telegrams have arrived from Gilgit, and special runners from there have been reaching Chitral in three days.

TOCHI VALLEY NEWS.

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The latest news from the Tochi Valley states that everything is quiet there.

Major Cheaney, R. E., has been invalided, and is returning to India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, 17th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Black, officiating on the Staff.

Major J. O'Brien is appointed Commandant of the 31st Punjab Infantry, vice Major Halkett, vacated.

THE SIND DINNER.

POONA, Aug. 11.

For the first time in Poona, the Sind Dinner was held, yesterday, at the Club of Western India, Major-General Caldecott being in the chair. All who had served in the province in some capacity or other almost in every branch of the Civil and Military service were represented among those present.

Mr. McIver, of the Revenue Survey, by whose exertions the dinner was got up, acted as Secretary. After dinner a letter from Major-General Nixon was read expressing the regret which, being a fine old soldier who had been present at the battle of Meanee, he felt at being unable to attend.

Major Clery Hill, as president, in a most eloquent and befitting speech proposed the gallant General's health together with that of General Marston, who also was present at the battle of Meanee, and saved General Napier's life on that occasion. The toasts were received with enthusiasm.

Congratulatory telegrams were then despatched to these officers who form an unique link with the past glories of the British arms of former days. After this the old forgotten Sind reminiscences were talked over and by-gone incidents of sport and war revived, with increased interest, especially to the younger members of the party.

After drinking the health of the Chairman and Secretary the party broke up.

Amongst those present were:—Major-General Caldecott, Colonel Newnham Smith, Colonel Rowden Reilly, 28th Pioneers, Colonel Mackenzie, Second Grenadiers, Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Salaman, Major Clery Hill, Major Walter, Mr. McIver, Captain Geddes, Mr. Cobham, Major Minchin, Mr. Scott Cole, Captain Carthew Yorstoun, Major Mercer, Mr. Stack, and Mr. Graham.

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Semi-final tie in the Junior Polo Tournament did not come off to-day, owing to heavy rain last night.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Mr. T. W. Caffe, Professor Muller, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi.

SECURING CORRECT REGISTRATION.

The Committee recorded a memo. from the Commissioner reporting that he had appointed two police ramosis, at Rs. 11-8 each per mensem, plus Re. 1-8 grain compensation, at the Mahomedan burying ground at Sonapur, for day and night duty, from 11th June last, in order to secure a more correct registration of the bodies disposed of there. The Commissioner also informed the Committee that he had appointed Mr. Shuntaram Vithal to work at the Sonapur burial and burning grounds, and supervise the registration there in addition to his own duties as District Registrar, on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, from 31st ultimo, on account of the increased daily mortality. It was remarked that Mr. Shantaram Vithal was employed to perform similar duty during the prevalence of the bubonic plague until the 1st ultimo, when the mortality had gone down.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF BOMBAY WATER.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution No. 3833, of 21st ultimo, letter to himself, dated 4th instant, from Mons. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., on the question of the bacteriological examination of Tanse, Vehar, and Tulsi water, and of rain water falling in Bombay.

Mr. Haffkine in his letter stated that he had received specimens of water. Being engaged in connection with the plague which was now raging in Lanowli he could not make the examinations, but would send on the results of the bacteriological examinations as soon as he could.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that far as the examinations were made he was able to ascertain that there were no cholera germs in the water.

Professor Muller informed the Committee that Mr. Hankin and himself went to Tansa on Saturday last. The former took about fifty different specimens from the various depths, and the results of his examination would be very interesting.

DR. CHOWKSEY'S APPOINTMENT.

The following letter was submitted:—

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—In reply to Standing Committee's resolution, No. 14233, dated 24th March 1897, I have the honour to inform you that the Solicitors' opinion on the Corporation's resolution is to the effect that Dr. Chowksey cannot continue to discharge the duties of Medical Officer to the Leper Asylum, but that his whole time should be devoted to Municipal work. Until the reorganization scheme has advanced further, and the method of birth and death registration has been settled, I am not prepared to say how Dr. Chowksey is to be designated, as that would depend very much upon duties devolved uopn him. The Corporation's resolution, No. 14093, is dated 15th March, 1897, and I presume that it is the wish of that body to consider the full time services of Dr. Chowksey as having been at their disposal on the permanent staff from the 1st April last, although he has not yet resigned his Leper Asylum duties. It must be remembered, in this connection, that Dr. Chowksey had been doing arduous work for many months at the Arthur Road Hospital. I should therefore consider Dr. Chowksey as entitled to a salary of Rs. 700 from the 1st April, 1897, and the Rs. 7,700 necessary to defray this salary for eleven months can be met with the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation as under:—Rs. 2,045 from the Budget for one Surgeon (Rs. 150 + 45 per month); Rs. 1,650 from the Infectious Diseases Grant (Rs. 150 per month); Rs. 3,905 by an additional grant from surplus cash balance (Rs. 355 per month). As soon as the high mortality is over and the reorganisation scheme is settled there will be no difficulty in fully employing Dr. Chowksey's services in the interest of the Municipality.—I have, &c., (Sd.) P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain the Municipal Solicitors' opinion as to whether, having regard to section 79 and 80, the resolution of the Corporation No. 1493 was legal and whether the salary of that new office could be paid from a date prior to the date of the alteration of the schedule in case the appointment was legal.

It was pointed out that the resolution was by no means illegal, though there was a formality to be gone through as asked by the Corporation, namely, to alter the schedule.

Dr. Viegas' motion was not seconded, and fell through. The letter was then recorded.

The Committee went through the agenda of outstanding business, and adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 23.

MYSTERIOUS stories are being whispered in City shipping circles concerning the loss of the Aden. They are to the effect that the fact of the vessel being ashore on Socotra was known to a few fortunate shipping men with risks to insure before the public had any inkling of the cause of the ship's delay. The question, of course, arises as to how the favoured few could secure the information. The steamer Volute, an oil tank boat, owned by the Messrs. Samuels, of Houndsditch, reported having seen an abandoned ship ashore on Socotra, and the Liverpool steamer Logician made a similar report. In neither case were the officers of the reporting ships able to distinguish the name or any funnel mark about the wrecked vessel, although, oddly enough, a survivor of the Aden, writing on board the India, on his way home, said he and his fellow sufferers on board the wreck saw an oil-tanker of the Shell Line, to which the Volute belongs, pass them about a mile away, and that they waved sheets in an unsuccessful attempt to draw attention. But this is a point of, comparatively speaking, side issue to the business world. What the City man ponders over is the oddness of the fact that between the date of the Aden's going ashore and the publication of the news of the disaster in London, large reinsurances are said to have been effected at Lloyd's, in some cases at very ordinary premiums.

Writing of the American cotton crop prospects, on the 14th instant, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, state that the meteorological reports from the South had been closely scanned during the preceding few days. Owing to the considerable rainfall east of the Mississippi, it was feared that there the deposit would prove excessive. On the other hand, west of that line and in some parts of Texas drought still continued. Telegrams from that States and from New Orleans stated that soaking rain in all the districts not already relieved is most essential. Messrs. Hubbard proceed:—"The Agricultural Bureau's report, issued on the 10th inst., fell flat. The figures of the average condition, 86, were almost identical with those expected by the trade at large, and while Texas, with its average of 88, showed an improvement, it was offset by the weather since the 1st of July. The presumption is, looking at the matter dispassionately, that the crop as a whole is doing fairly well, and that early cotton in the Southern portion maturing, while late cotton will soon suffer unless rain falls. The market remains a weather one, with the only additional feature of a shrinking stock. Among the Southern mills great scarcity of cotton exists. In North Carolina suspension is threatened because of the famine of raw material, and this condition, it is said, prevails elsewhere. This paucity, should the backwardness of the new crop not be made up by phenomenally good conditions in the near future, may make a scramble for the limited amount of cotton in the country sufficient to give a sharp upturn to prices. But it must be admitted that this is conjecture, and the trade is now busily engaged in discussing questions of probable rainfall, as influenced by areas of high and low barometric pressure, with an intentness and assiduity which should make it an authority later on all such matters. Briefly, the state of affairs may be summed up as follows:—The market continues a weather one. The limited stock and the possible demand for it in view of the lateness of the new crop dissuades sellers, while the problems of the new growth present difficulties which, for the time being, are almost insuperable."

If the report on the trade and general condition of British Central Africa for the past year, which has just been presented to Parliament, does not show any very startling progress, it at least does not record retrogression or any serious calamity. The population has not increased much, but at the same time there seems to be reason to believe that previous estimates have understated the numbers. Though the death-rate has not increased, but rather decreased, an unpleasantly large proportion of the deaths is due to that distinctive disease of the Protectorate "Blackwater" fever. This illness attacks not only, as was once supposed, those who have become generally enfeebled in health, but also the most young and vigorous, and, unhappily, it has spread to places which have hitherto been regarded as exempt. An interesting development in the currency is the increased use of British coins. Sir Harry Johnston's device of fixing the value of the rupee at 1s⅓ to the pound sterling seems to have been completely successful, and now British coins are current almost exclusively throughout the country. Indian traders have always been among the most successful in British Central Africa, and there seem, therefore, to be considerable possibilities in the tendency of the Indian troops to settle in the Protectorate after their term of service.

The returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China for the first quarter of the current year show an increase of nearly 200,000 taels, as against the corresponding quarter last year, which in its turn showed a gain of upwards of 200,000 taels as against 1895, when the war with Japan was still in progress. In the first quarter of 1895 a sum of 183,574 tales was collected in Formosa, which now belongs to Japan. This year three new ports come into the list, Shasi, Soochow, and Hangchow, but the total revenue collected in them amounted to less than 40,000 taels, and this "can hardly be considered new revenue, but is mainly transferred from previously opened ports." Taking the ports which were open both in 1896 and 1897, only six showed a decline this year—Tientsin, Chungking, Ichang, Wuhu, Ohinkiang, and Ningpo; while eleven showed an improvement—Chefoo, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiungchow, and Pakhoi; this latter list including all the southern ports without exception. As regards Shanghai a noticeable feature in the export table was an item of 16,392 piculs of Shanghai cotton yarn, as compared with 1,038 piculs last year.

It is stated by the "London and China Telegraph" that the Viceroy of Szechuen has taken steps to utilise some of the mineral wealth of his province. A beginning is to be made in the extraction of gold, for which purpose machinery of the value of 200,000 taels has been ordered from the United States. A further step in this direction is the reported appointment of Dr. Yung Wing as director of a company formed to work the petroleum wells of Sezechuen. An official mining office and one for the establishment of technical instruction have also been set on foot. It appears that the director has had an American training in mining and metallurgy. Presumably, these movements have been started under the sanction of the Imperial Government, which has always claimed the control of mining operations throughout China.

It is a noteworthy fact that not only does the British Government find it necessary to continue the coinage of silver money to be issued at 66d. per ounce every year, but that the States of the Latin Union have recently entered on negotiations for increasing the quantity of small silver money sanctioned by the agreement between the five States of the Union. Switzerland has taken the initiative in proposing an addition to the supply of two-franc, one-franc, and fifty-centime pieces. Under the Convention of 1885 the quantity of small money current throughout the Union to be issued by each of the five contracting States was fixed at a total of 542,200,000 francs. As the token coinages of each State are legal tender to the amount of 100 francs in each payment at the public office of any of the five States which constitue the Latin Union, a large amount of the small coins of Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece circulate in France. In consequence of an adverse exchange, Italy in 1892-93 was consequently almost denuded of small change, which was drained from the country in settlement of Italian indebtedness abroad, noticeably to France and Switzerland, where the coins were taken at par in gold. The currency embarrassments which ensued—Italy not having the right, under the Latin Union Convention, to coin new pieces of the kind—led to overtures for the return of the Italian money to Italy, these pieces being paid for with gold or by bills on the countries returning the coin. In order to assure the efficacy of the arrangement the four other States in the Union agreed to demonetise the Italian pieces below the denomination of five francs, a measure which was of course likely to prevent a drain of Italian small silver money from Italy henceforth. In this way the restoration of Italy's small pieces was successfully carried out in 1894. Meanwhile the return of the Italian small piece appears to have caused a visible gap in the circulation of the other Latin Union countries. France had still an uncoined margin under the Convention to the amount of 12,000,000 francs, and she therefore proceeded to utilise her option by issuing new two-franc, one-franc, and fifty-centime pieces up to this limit. But the scarcity of small change was even still more observable in Switzerland. Hence the recent negotiations for the widening of the limits.

A new process has been suggested for preventing rust on iron structures, which consists in treating the iron with a solution of ferrocyanide. This forms a coating of cyanide of iron that is stated to be uniform and impermeable, and of such, a nature as to effectively protect the iron so covered. The solution is mixed with a flax-seed varnish, to which has been added a little turpentine or benzol, so as to cause a very homogeneous emulsion, which can be applied without difficulty. The evaporation of the alcohol leaves the flax-seed varnish, which forms a coat, and protects the cyanide of iron which is deposited upon the metal. The iron requires no preparation for this treatment beyond removing any rust that may already have been formed and which may be too thick to admit of the action of the ferrocyanide.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1897-98.

HEAVY DIMINUTION.

THE accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India during the first quarter of the present financial year, as compared with the corresponding three months of 1895 and 1896, have now been published. The continued loss to the trade of Bombay caused by plague and famine may be judged from the following figures:—

	First Quarter.		
FOREIGN TRADE OF BOMBAY.	1895	1897	1898
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports, merchandise	6,52,84,930	7,53,60,487	5,37,44,184
" treasure	2,65,83,286	2,46,36,638	3,19,02,597
Exports, foreign goods	85,25,418	83,90,060	69,96,073
" Indian "	11,18,86,477	11,05,33,319	7,30,70,154
" treasure	93,32,663	1,23,42,333	99,68,024
Totals	22,21,12,843	23,12,03,927	17,56,80,982

These figures show that, although the import of treasure was, from some unaccountable reason, exceptionally large, being nearly three-quarters of a crore more than last year, the trade for the three months was less than in 1896 in round numbers by 55½ lakhs, and in the previous year by 469½ lakhs. The loss over the trade of 1896, exclusive of treasure transactions, is nearly 604 lakhs, being equal to a decrease of over one-third. One cheering feature in this dismal situation is that June's share in the loss is only 151 lakhs, which shows that the great drops which occurred in April and May were not equalled in the last month of the quarter. It should be noted that the decrease for the three months somewhat exceeded the loss of trade which took place during the whole of 1896-97, the last six months of which were subject to the same adverse influences in regard to public calamity as the first quarter of the current year. The explanation is that in the early months of the plague epidemic deliveries of forward contracts were made, and that when these were worked out the real effect of the visitation was felt. The partial recovery in June goes to show that the low water mark has been reached, and that the turn of the tide then commenced.

As the total dimunition of the foreign trade in Indian merchandise in the quarter was 758½ lakhs, Bombay's share of the loss was nearly four-fifths. The contribution of Karachi (whose trade is very much smaller than that of Bombay) to the deficit in Indian merchandise was only 55 lakhs, while that of Calcutta was only about 15 lakhs. The number of steamers which entered Bombay harbour during the three months was 114 with the tonnage of 227,242, as compared with 173 and a tonnage of 361,000 in the first quarter of last year. The number of foreign sailing vessels however increased from 45 to 56 and the tonnage from 6,891 to 10,693. The coasting trade showed considerable falling off, the native craft entering the ports totalling to 21,147, as compared with nearly 26,000 in the same quarter of the previous year.

The following comparative statement of the quantities or value of some of the principal Indian commodities, exported from Bombay, will show some of the directions in which the loss of 375 lakhs in exports occurred:—

	First Quarter.		
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Coffee	2,254	1,889	2,354
Rice	219,411	232,622	139,216
Wheat	1,809,947	1,121,486	98,487
Opium	9,269	6,618	6,281
Indigo	1,273	1,914	1,221
Cotton (raw)	1,493,903	1,523,473	1,189,140
Seeds	3,653,941	3,093,710	1,594,564
	value Rs.	value Rs.	value Rs.
Cotton goods	1,71,67,679	2,07,32,596	1,42,40,328

Roughly speaking rice declined by one-half, wheat by eleven-twelvths, and seeds by nearly one-half, all these losses being principally due to the famine. The falling of in raw cotton is mainly due to diminished shipments to Japan, which took a much larger quantity in 1896-97 than in any previous year.

The share of Bombay in the import trade in some of the principal staples brought into the country was as follows:—

	First Quarter.		
IMPORTS TO BOMBAY.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	gals.	gals.	gals.
Liquors	278,490	280,258	390,802
	tons	tons	tons
Salt	133	65	123
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Sugar	527,332	330,449	430,759
	tons	tons	tons
Metals	27,361	25,915	27,635
	value Rs.	value Rs.	value Rs.
Machinery and mill works.	28,00,153	39,61,232	28,92,137
	gals.	gals.	gals.
Mineral oil	5,424,393	5,941,087	10,349,886
	value Rs.	value Rs.	value Rs.
Cotton goods	1,60,97,153	2,31,53,530	1,28,54,569
Silk manufactures	22,35,803	28,83,980	15,05,752
Woollen manufactures	9,44,392	9,55,990	7,30,758
Total import duty received at Bombay (including salt)	39,19,095	36,52,319	31,40,441

It is evident from the foregoing figures that so far from the bad times having an effect in checking the consumption of imported liquor, there was a considerable expansion of this trade. The noteworthy increase in the quantity of mineral oil imported is brought about to a large extent by the facilities which the large tanks of Messrs. Graham and Co. give for the reception of oil in bulk. The large rise which occurred last year in imports of machinery and millwork underwent a decided check from reasons which are so obvious as to need no explanation. The depressed state of business led to very large reductions in the quantities of cotton goods, and silk and woollen manufactures imported.

THE PETITION OF THE WALKESHWAR MURDERERS TO THE QUEEN.

WITHHELD BY GOVERNMENT.

WITH reference to the petition of appeal sent by the convicts of the Walkeshwar murders, to the Government, to be forwarded to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, a Government Resolution was issued, yesterday morning, stating that the Government under certain power vested in them withheld the petition from being sent to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, as it contained nothing more than what had already been considered by the Government of India, and that the law in the present case must take its course. Accordingly the executions of the five convicts will take place this morning.

THE ORIGINAL STORY OF ROMEO AND JULIET.

(Translated from the "Verona Daily Tribune," Saturday, July 24, 1303).

SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY IN HIGH LIFE.

A SECRET MARRIAGE AND FALSE BURIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

A YOUNG NOBLEMAN KILLED.

A WELL-KNOWN CLERGYMAN IMPLICATED

IN our second edition of yesterday we reported the discovery of a shocking tragedy which had been enacted during the early hours of the morning in the cemetery adjoining the Franciscan Church in Arno Street, north. Shortly after 4 o'clock a.m., the police patrol, observing a light in one of the family burial vaults, entered the cemetery, and approached the vault in question which bore the name of one of our leading State councillors, the Hon. Anthony Capulet. As the police advanced, the light disappeared and the footsteps of persons hastily retreating were heard on one of the gravel walks. The police observed that the doors of the vault had been forced open by a crowbar which lay against the front wall. On entering the vault and examining the interior by the aid of a bull's eye lantern, the officers noticed the body of a man lying on the floor close to the wall. On further scrutiny they recognised the prostrate gentleman as Viscount Paris, a very popular member of our jeunesse dores. His clothing was saturated with blood, which had exuded copiously from a sword wound in his right side. The sergeant in charge of the patrol sent one of his men for surgical aid. In the meantime further examination of the vault revealed the dead bodies of a young lady and another gentleman, both of them well-known in fashionable circles. The lady was the daughter of the Hon. Anthony Capulet. Our readers will remember that her obituary notice appeared in our issue of Wednesday, on which day her funeral took place. It has since transpired that she was interred whilst in a trance, the extraordinary circumstances relating to which we shall refer to in another part of this report. Her body, when discovered by the police, was lying beside the corpse of the gentleman, who was immediately identified as Mr. Romeo Montague, son of the Hon. Joseph Montague, of Tivoli Square. Her head was resting on his breast, and her left arm was extended over his right shoulder. Her death had evidently been caused by a dagger-thrust over the region of the heart. The weapon, which was still in the wound, was very small, and beautifully mounted. The handle was of solid, silver, and bore the monogram of young Mr. Montague. The body of the latter exhibited no marks of

tombstone to watch. His master then proceeded to force open the doors of the vault by means of the crowbar. While he was so engaged another gentleman appeared, carrying a basket of flowers. This gentleman, as the sequel indicates, was the Viscount Paris. He accosted Mr. Romeo Montague, and the servant of the latter testifies that an angry colloquy ensued.

Ultimately both gentlemen drew their rapiers, and began to fight. After a few passes the Viscount fell, apparently badly wounded. Mr. Romeo Montague then forced open the doors of the vault, and dragged the Viscount's body within the entrance.

Half-an-hour later the Rev. Lawrence Polenta arrived on the scene. He had been failed in his purpose of sending a letter to Mr. Romeo Montague, by the unexpected intervention of the Central Board of Health. His messenger

CALLED AT A WAYSIDE TAVERN, FOR REFRESHMENTS;

five minutes later the Board of Health officials entered the premises, and declared quarantine, a small-pox patient having been discovered in one of the bed-rooms. When the clergyman heard of this mishap, it was within one hour of the time when the narcotic draught given to Mrs. Romeo Montague would cease to operate. He hurried forthwith to the Hon. Mrs. Capulet's vault, and at the entrance met Mr. Romeo Montague's servant, who told him what had transpired. He then entered the vault, and found the Viscount Paris and young Montague—both apparently dead. A few minutes later, Mrs. Romeo Montague awoke from her trance. She was somewhat dazed, but inquired for her husband. The clergyman, who feared discovery, begged her to come away with him; then, being very much upset by the sight of the dead bodies, he told her that his plan had failed, and that her husband was dead, likewise the Viscount. He heard the police patrol approaching, and again requested the lady to come with him, but she refused and he retired. Soon after his departure, the police entered the vault and found the bodies as described above. Mrs. Romeo Montague, in the interim, had evidently taken the dagger from her husband's belt, and stabbed herself. The coroner's jury, after a protracted consultation brought in a verdict to the effect that the Viscount Paris had been killed by Mr. Romeo Montague during a quarrel, and that the latter gentleman and his wife had committed suicide under the influence of intense nervous excitement.

We are informed that the Hon. the Chief Secrtary, acting on the coroner's report, has ordered the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Sidoni, the druggist, on a charge of having, wilfully and knowingly, supplied Mr. Romeo Montague with a deadly poison for the purpose of aiding and abetting the said Mr. Romeo Montague in the act of suicide. Conviction on this charge, under the recently enacted Poisons Act, renders the offender liable to capital punishment. The conduct of the Rev. Lawrence Polenta in relation to this most melancholy affair will also be made the subject of inquiry. It is much to be regretted that a clergyman who was so highly respected should be placed in such an equivocal position. We are pleased to learn that the parents of the unfortunate young couple have, under the influence of a kindred sorrow, terminated their disastrous political feuds, and joined in affecting interchanges of parental grief. This reconciliation will afford gratification to all good citizens—although everyone must deplore the painful events which have led to it.

MR. GOKHALE APOLOGISES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Gokhale has apologised. Has his apology been accepted? That it has is the impression of many. The "Madras Mail" says, "let bye-gones be bye-gones," and in that expression not a few of Mr. Gokhale's friends will trace a particle of fear of discovery on the part of Government. His supporters aver—or some of them do—that Mr. Gokhale's statements were exaggerated; by that intending to convey there was some truth in the allegations. So that the matter stands thus: Government misbehaved in the first instance, and the Poona people missed their chance by their advocate blundering. You will see from this, Sir, how necessary it is that the matter be not let sleep, for what is now a rumour will grow into a conviction, and people in England and, perhaps, even Englishmen here, will begin to think there were some grounds for the despatch of the memorial.

As Mr. Gokhale has made an ample apology he need not be tried with the express purpose of having him punished; but with the object of collecting facts. Not only will this be satisfactory to the Natives, but Europeans as well. Government has all along treated with dignified silence the charges brought against it by certain people. That it ought not to have done so is now obvious. One blazing log can be easily extinguished; but let more wood be plied on, and you will soon have a hot fire. And we have just had one. If all the charges that from time to time have been brought against Government, and against individuals, in Government service should be prompt redress; on the other hand, if the charges are false they ought not to be ignored, but the makers of them pnnished.

I had written the above before reading the extract in your to-day's issue from the "Mahratta." You will see that the words of the editor of the "Mahratta" are entirely in agreement with what I have said anent the belief that it looks as if Government were not quite free from blame and therefore not over-anxious to prosecute Mr. Gokhale. The "Mahratta" approves of Mr. Gokhale apologising when he found he was unable to "fully substantiate" his statements. Furthermore, the "Mahratta" takes upon itself the responsibility of saying that the charges were neither "quite inventions, nor at all malicious." And that because he, the Poona Sage, was unable to substantiate the allegation about the violation of two women, he "jumped to the conclusion that it was false." Further, the "Mahratta" ventures to suggest that Mr. Gokhale fails to distinguish between the terms "disproved" and "not proven." The "Mahratta," you will perceive, is evidently in the "know." Why has it then not the pluck to come forward with facts. If the charges were not "quite inventions," there must be some truth in them. And since the "Mahratta" is prepared to say this, I presume it has good grounds for such a statement. Were I to come forward with a complaint, and state that certain persons had treated me shamefully, could I hope for any satisfaction if I withheld the names of witnesses? What is the good of Mr. Gokhale or anyone else memorialising Government to redress grievances when they withhold proofs? Would the British Government be a just one if it punished people in this way? Perhaps, the "Mahratta" would say "Yes." People nowa-days have a very poor idea of justice. That man, or that Government, is just who does me no harm, however bad I be. That is the man's ideal of justice. In truth, he knows not what justice is, and yet fixes a standard for it.—Yours &c.,

Aug. 4. QUILL.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great rumour has at present spread in the Insurance market that the agents of Insurance companies now try to do away with the brokers, who for a long time past carried on their livelihood by giving insurance business to offices here as agents. When European firms carried on this business as agents, it was smooth and advantageous. Afterwards, the European Insurance companies thought of opening direct branches here, as they have at present done to acquire more profit, which gave cause to the rise of competition in the Insurance market. This competition has gone to such a height, that although some offices have here more than two or three representatives, they give their agencies to the mill agents, mostly natives, and request reciprocal business to destroy the old brokerage system. But in doing this they greatly ignore the great misfortune they have brought on the Insurance companies they represent; as they pay more commission to agents and general agents and deprive the parent companies at home of their earnings. They also ask the insured to protect their own interest and that of the Insurance company. They make mill agents competent in this business, and thus there will rise many Indian Insurance companies of their own. These points, no doubt, will be seriously considered by the Association here as well as at home. There are at present three Indian Insurance companies here, which have acquired a strong hold on almost all the Insurance business. If this rise is given in future, as it has been now doing, the European companies will surely be deprived of their earnings more in this city than thus stopping the system of paying brokerage to the poor

FIRE INSURANCE BROKER.

DANGEROUS NUISANCE AT A TEMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Thousands of Hindus visit the Babulnath Temple, situated on Malabar Hill, on Mondays of this month and other fast days. On these occasions the crowd of visitors is so great, that the broad newly constructed stone stairway is insufficient for the large number of devotees. Thousands of beggars squat or sit closely on both sides of the stairway. A majority of these beggars are lepers of the worst kind. Persons on the borders of the crowd cannot help brushing against the out-stretched loathsome hands and even persons of these infectious beggars. This is a long standing and dangerous nuisance. If the trustees of the temple have not remedied the evil so long, will not the authorities responsible for the health of Bombay step in here and rid the public of thisgerving evil?—Yours, &c.,

MEDICAL STUDENT.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A (Fort and Colaba)	0		4
B (Mandvie)	2		18
C (Bhuleshwar)	0		25
D (Girgaum)	0		6
E (Byculla)	0		35
F (Parel)	0	NIL	8
G (Mahim)	0		5
Non-Resident and Unknown	0		0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	2	1	114
Total to date	13,715	10,745	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	19
Deaths	15

QUARANTINE CAMP.

On Tuesday there were 81 persons under observation in the Quarantine Camp at Wari Bunder, and 41 in the Pilgrim Shed at Mallet Bunder.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The following returns show the number of patients under treatment in different Plague Hospitals:—The Grant Road Hospital, 20; the Julai Hospital, 9; and the Jain Hospital, 2. Three new cases, two of cholera and one of plague, were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital. Six cases were discharged cured, of which four were of cholera and one plague. One cholera patient died, and 31 patients remain under treatment.

HEALTH OF No. 1 DISTRICT.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. L. Howell, Medical Officer in charge of District No. 1, has reported to the Plague Committee as under:—"There appears to be very little sickness in the district. No case of plague has occurred since June. The papers show four cases of plague, but this is not correct. The cases were three of cholera, and one old age."

LOWER DAMAUN.

There was again no death from plague on Monday. People are delighted in anticipation of the verification of a rumour that the communication between Upper and Lower Damaun is to be restored on the 15th instant.

PRECAUTIONS IN THE N.-W. P.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIAL MEASURES.

The following order has been issued by the Local Government, dated the 3rd instant:—

The epidemic of plague in this country having now all but abated, it appears to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner that the time has arrived when the orders relating to the systematic inspection of houses by Health Officers of municipalities may be safely cancelled. These orders have now been in force for upwards of five months, and during this time a great deal has been done in the cities and smaller towns of these Provinces towards the improvement of their sanitary condition. Sir Antony MacDonnell cannot but think that these measures have to some extent assisted in warding off disease and bringing about the practical immunity from plague which these Provinces have so far happily enjoyed. Excluding the outbreak at Hardwar (which has been separately dealt with) fifteen cases of plague are known to have occurred in different parts of the Provinces, the disease having been imported from the Bombay Presidency. The precautions taken in these cases were fortunately successful in preventing the spread of the disease, as in no instance did secondary cases follow. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has accordingly been pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st August, 1897, house to house inspections in municipalities should cease, that the submission to Government of fortnightly progress reports should be discontinued, that the Special Health Officers employed in the larger towns should be withdrawn, and the staff at the plague hospitals discharged. As the plague hospitals are carefully constructed buildings, they should be retained for the present, in good repair, in charge of a caretaker, and utilised if necessary for such purposes as poor-houses, hospitals, &c. His Honour trusts that the efforts made by the local authorities to improve the sanitary state of the chief centres of population will not be relaxed, and that effective arrangements will be made for the maintenance of the towns in a cleanly condition.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE first of a series of recitals in aid of the Organ Fund will be given in St. Thomas' Cathedral, this evening, at 6 o'clock, by Mr. F. Seymour Dove, organist of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. The following is the programme:—

Offertoire in C Minor.....Ed. Batiste
Gavotte.....Dr. Steggall
Clarionet Solo, Nocturne No. 2.....(Chopin) Mr. G. P. Robertson
Prelude and Fugue D Minor.....Bach
Song...." In token that thou shall not fear".....(Farmer) Mr. G. Evans.
Offertoire in G Minor.....L. Weiy
Andante No. 2.....Ed. Batiste
Song...." Eternal Rest".....(Piecolomini) Mr. H. Harrington
March.."The Golden Trumpets"...Godwin Fowles, F.C.O

FOOTBALL.

RANGERS VS. MIDDLESEX REGT.

THIS match advertised for last evening was not played owing to the Rangers being unable to raise a team. There was a pick up game between the Middlesex and those members of the Rangers who turned up. The ground was in very bad condition, and the ball too slippery to hold, the result being that a very poor game of football was witnessed.

CHOLERA AT ANDHERI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As in Bombay with the subsidence of the plague the death returns from cholera are increasing. It is unfortunate that the suburb of Andheri, in Salsette, owing to its close proximity to Bombay had become the resort of some thousandsof refugees from Bombay during the period of the plague. Luckily through the energetic efforts of Mr. Hudson the Assistant, Collector, the plague has been eradicated. Cholera however has taken its hold of the village and is almost daily carrying away victims. I therefore hope that this letter will attract the energetic and indefatigable Assistant Collector's attention and that he will be pleased to direct the immediate adoption of the necessary steps towards suppressing the epidemic. In connection with this I would state that the wholesome effects of all the sanitary precautions taken by the authorities during the plague have been nullified and the village has reverted to its anti-plague filthy state (if not worse) by the accumulation of dirt and the existence of trenches in the very heart of the village and almost at the very door steps of residential quarters and as if the bad odour exhaling from these accumulations of dung and filth were not enough, the water that overflows from the trenches is allowed to run its passage freely from house to house and lane to lane on to the main roads being the means of conveying microbes into every nook and corner of the village. The state of the village is really one that very badly requires looking into.—Yours, etc.,

Andheri, Augt. 11. VILLAGER.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

As stated in our last issue, the charge of assault brought against Mr. Badruden Abdulla Kur, by Munshi Aludin Khatib, was dismissed by the Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur. In giving his judgment, his Worship said:—This is a trumpery case, and the parties ought to have exercised their good sense in keeping it out of court. At the meeting, Mr. Kur wanted to take away the resolution, complainant would not let him, and it is alleged Mr. Kur gave him a push. Now, even a touch would amount technically to an assault, and so would any menacing gesture made to intimidate a party. In this case, we have it from Dr. Cassim, that complainant stood up and went forward to the place, where Mr. Kur was sitting, to prevent his taking away the paper. This would be an assault, if strictly construed; and if so, he ought not to complain of the push, which, according to his witness, Hidayatoola, was simply a touch on his chest, and which his last witness, Dr. Cassim, did not see. The Indian Penal Code has provided for such cases under section 95, and if complainant was a man of ordinary temper, and had no other motives, he would not be right in bringing the case here. The accused is acquitted.

The section 95 of the Penal Code, alluded to by the magistrate, is as follows:—"Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm."

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Government of India has decided that Superintendents of Works in Bengal are only Executive Engineers drawing certain local allowances, and so cannot be granted the extra allowances drawn by Superintending Engineers.

THE new dining car will run experimentally on the Bombay mail train leaving Howrah on and after the 11th instant until further notice. The carriage will run as far as Burdwan, and passengers will do well to get into the car before leaving Howrah, as dinner will be served almost immediately after leaving. Passengers' servants might be told off to occupy the ordinary compartments of the train, while their masters are absent in the dining car.

THE Karachi Municipality has received another loan of one lakh from Government.

AT the Sind Commissioner's suggestion registration offices are proposed to be opened at all burial and burning grounds, and two men will be kept at each cemetery to receive reports before burial or cremation.

THE outbreak of enteric at Cherat keeps much the same, and the strictest precautions, by inspection of diaries, are being taken. Surgeon-Captain Walker, who accompanied the Somersetshire Regiment from Dalhousie, came on here from Peshawar with the Devonshire detachment, and remains here for duty in the Station Hospital. The nursing sisters are Miss Pearse and Miss Riddick.

ON Sunday the British ship Erne collided with and considerably damage the pilot brig Fame off Sand Heads. The brig put into Saugor, and will be towed to Calcutta for repairs by the R. I. M. S. Guide.

A PIECE of land in the village of Khirod, Hazaribagh, had been leased by a European for mica prospecting, where he built several huts for the coolies working there. The Tikait of Gawan, claiming the land, sent about 500 men to pull down the huts and a serious riot was the result. Several arrests have been made and the trial is proceeding.

A SLIGHT accident occurred on the North-Western Railway on Friday between Lalamusa and Lahore, a train running into some trucks. The only damage done was a slight shock to the traffic officer at Lahore railway station.

SIR GRIFFITH EVANS at Calcutta on Monday applied for a rule in the Bettiah Raj Case calling on the winning plaintiff to show cause why execution should not be stayed pending an appeal. Justices Trevelyan and Stevens granted the rule.

AN application was made at Calcutta on Monday to Mr. Justice Sale on behalf of Miss Courjon by the Advocate-General to make her executrix of her uncle's will. The application was opposed by the Administrator-General, who claimed a commission on the entire estate to which he had obtained limited administration. The estate has been eighteen months in his possession, and Miss Courjon was willing to pay a commission on the rents received during that time but not on the whole estate, which is valued at several lakhs. The Court took time to consider the question.

RUSSELL-SQUARE (writes a correspondent) which is one of the largest and most beautiful of the London squares, was the other evening, for the first time in its history, used for a fete. In commemoration of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee nearly 700 scholars in the Day and Sunday Schools of Christ Church, Woburn-square, were entertained at supper in a great marquee, which was decorated throughout with flowers and flags. During supper the two bands belonging to Christ Church played alternately a selection of music. After supper the children sang the Bishop of Wakefield's hymn and the National Anthem and gave three cheers for the Queen. Later on there was an entertainment, and each guest received a handsome electro-gilt medallion and a beautifully illustrated souvenir of her Majesty's reign. The cost of the whole was met by subscriptions raised by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Glendinning Nash, M.A., and the Churchwardens, Mr. R. W. Dibdin and Mr. G. A. N. Nelson. During the evening many ladies and gentlemen were present, including Sir George and Lady Williams, Aldermen Sir John Moore, Mr. Walter Hazell, M.P., Mr. Ewdin Freshfield, Mr. W. J. Prideaux, and Mr. F. W. Porter, J.P., the treasurer.

WITH all that the "Chronicle" says about the charm and fascination of Ranjitsinhji's cricket we fully agree writes the *Globe*. He possesses to a great extent than any other batsman the "daemonic" element of genius. But when our contemporary compares him to a "Greek statue," we respectfully demur to the accuracy of the simile. The electrical energy of Ranjitsinhji has nothing statuesque about it; besides you can't associate pads and gloves with the untrammelled outlines of Pheidias.

As evidence of the warlike spirit of Japan, a writer in the "Singapore Free Press" narrates how he saw hundreds of Japanese children, "perpaps about fourteen years of age," being drilled with magazin rifles, and younger ones with smaller weapons. But it is just possible that the writer was deceived by appearances, for the Japanese, like the Goorkhas in our Indian Army, seldom look more than boys. At a fete in London some time ago this Japanese juvenility of looks led one youth into a painful mistake, for he patted the head of the wife of the Japanese Minister, under the impression that he was gracefully patronising a little Oriental child.

THE Uganda Railway estimates are swelling visibly, as is the manner of such charges. In the preparations for laying the line and in its construction also, unexpected difficulties have been encountered; and it is now confessed that "there is every reason against making definite forecasts, either as to cost or time of completion until far more is known in detail regarding both levels and plans. It was found, that broken ground necessitating a considerable amount of earth-work existed up to the 35th mile, and there is no doubt but that much of the country beyond the Tsavo River is equally rough." The line when completed, will be seven hundred miles in length. Up to the date of the report just presented to Parliament (June 30th) the banks and cuttings have been completed up to the 65th mile, and the rails have been laid up to the 60th mile. At the end of March the line had cost close upon 400,000l. The estimate for 1897-8 is 714,000l. This estimate provides for meterial increases in the Administrative Staff and for "extra surveys in difficult country." The necessity for guarding against water famine has involved much work and proportionate expenditure. The Indian coolies, of whom about 4,000 seem to have been imported, have suffered badly from malarious fever. Over fifty per cent. of them are said to have been down with it. The European staff have suffered severely also. So that railway making in Africa is no joke. But the work goes steadily and determinedly on. Among the few brighter features of the report is a statement that the prospects of obtaining native labour are improving. About 1,400 natives are now employed, and it is stated that they "are beginning to appreciate the advantage of receiving payment in coin." This little touch brings vividly home to us the difference between the conditions of life in the Mombassa district and in the railway districts at home.

A PROPOS of Mr. Chamberlain's birthday, "The London Argus," publishing an illustration of Mr. Chamberlain's birthplace, says: "In the Grove (Camberwell) was born Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The house is now numbered 188, but formerly it was known as No. 3, Grove-hill-terrace. The Colonial Secretary's father, who bore the same name, was a busy and influential man in the City, prominently identified, among other things, with the Cordwainers' Company, of which he became Master in due course. Some time ago the gentleman who now directs our Colonial policy with such marked ability called at his birthplace with one of his sons, to whom he pointed out, in the garden two trees that he had planted when a boy. Young Joseph went to a preparatory school in The Grove, kept by the Misses Pace, one of whom is, we are informed, still living. When Mr. Chamberlain was about ten years old his father removed to Highbury-place, Islington, and later still the family went to Birmingham."

THERE is a breezy directness in the Canadian contention, put forward by Sir Louis Davies, on behalf of preferential trade between the Dominion and England. They are: firstly, that existing treaties with Germany and Belgium do not apply; secondly, that if they do apply, the proposed preferential trade will not interfere with them; thirdly, that if it does interfere, the treaties may go into a wastepaper basket. This is as complete as the answer to a claim of debt; firstly, that the defendant never borrowed the money; secondly, that he had paid it; and, thirdly, that if plaintiff dared to ask for it, he would punch his head. It is not a bad line of argument, nevertheless, where international questions are involved.

HU KING ENG, the first Chinese woman doctor, is a great success in the Flowery Land. Having studied and taken the degree of M.D. in the United States, after seven years' hard work, she is now in charge of the Siang-Hu Hospital at Foo-Chow, and a story is told of a coolie who wheeled his blind old mother a thousand miles on a barrow to take her to the woman doctor. A double operation for cataract was the result, and the old woman can see as well as ever. Dr. Hu King Eng is to be one of the delegates to the Woman's Congress to be held in London next year. She belongs to the Christian faith, her grandfather, a mandarin of great wealth and power, having been converted late in life.

THE "temple" near Chatham that has just been put up to auction and bought in because nobody would give more than 5,500*l.* for it is a very curious monument of crazy fanaticism. It was begun many years ago by the "Jezreelites" the followers of a man named White, who called himself Jezreel, and proposed to bring together up there on the top of Chatham Hill the 144,000 of the lost tribes of Israel. This temple was intended to take in 144 families of them, and it stands there to this day a vast brick and mortar shell 124 feet square. It is said to have cost 40,000*l.*, but never came within 30,000*l.* of completion. It is generally believed that the money was found by a Mrs. Cane, who was at one time part owner of Tufnel Park, and who sold out her interest in the estate and threw herself into "Jezreel's" movement. His followers were taught that he wouldn't die, at any rate till the tribes had been got together. He did die, however, and nine or ten years ago his wife, "Queen Esther," died too. For many years the basement of the unfurnished temple was used as a printing office, from which enormous quantities of Jezreelitish literature have been poured out.

THE other day the Botanic Gardens were gay with smart dresses, which showed to advantage on the well-kept lawns; for the second day of the Ladies' Kennel Association has become one of the recognised functions of the London season. Here one could see (writes a correspondent) what is likely to be the coming dog. When ladies take up a thing of this kind, fashion is sure to assert itself. There is the dog of the season, just as there is the colour or the bonnet of the season. It is clear that the short-legged animals are in the ascendant. Mrs. Hewitt's Dandie Dinmont "Tartan Chief," with a head something between a cauliflower and a bathsponge, looked irresistible, but he is run hard in popularity by the old fashioned Scotch terrier. The Irish dogs, such favourites a few years ago, have taken a back bench, and the universal fox terrier is at last on the wane. The Show endorses the verdict of the streets. Of course (continues our correspondent) the toy dogs abounded, but it was a very wholesome thing to see how the large majority of the dogs (all of them owned by ladies and exhibited by them) were not mere ornaments or freaks, but illustrated the natural love of sport. Most of them would have tackled a rat, and many of them a burglar. The sporting instinct is certainly not confined to the male exhibitor.

THE colossal monument in the St. Gothard to the memory of Souwarrow's Russian soldiers who perished in those defiles during the campaign of 1798-1799 was originated by Prince Galitzine, of Moscow, who obtained, through the late M. Hamburger, the Russian Minister at Berne, permission from the Federal Council to erect it. The monument consists of a large memorial cross adorned with the chrism, or the sacred monogram, in Greek letters XP. Its foundations rest on a Byzantine arcade, symbolising the entrance to the Sepulchre; the cross being in rough granite, and the whole structure rising to a height of 25 metres. The inscription is in Russian: "To the worthy companions in arms of Count Souwarrow, Commander-in-Chief and Roman Prince of Italy, to the soldiers who perished in crossing the Alps in the year 1799." Souwarrow's heroic march through the St. Gothard and the fighting in its passes, which has been called the Battle of the Titans, came too late. He was to have joined hands with his compatriot Kortchakoff in Switzerland, and the two Russian armies reinforced by the Austrians, were meant to crush the missionary hosts who served under the young French Republic. But Kortchakoff had already been defeated by Massona near Zurich, and Souwarrow was forced to retire in the direction of Lake Constance.

PRELIMINARY work in connection with the second block of the new Admiralty buildings has now been got through. The old houses in Spring Gardens have been cleared away, excavations have been made, and the foundations have been laid. These, as previously explained in "The Daily News," take the form of a huge concrete tank, rendered necessary by the watery character of the soil, which at one time formed part of the bed of the Thames. In this tank, now completed, the walls of the new building are beginning to rise, and it is computed that about three years will be required for the completion of the new block. The old building will in the meantime undergo repairs, and on the Horse Guards side will be brought into harmony with the new structure by the erection of a dome corresponding to that which is so prominent a feature of block No. 1. The old and the new portions will then be connected by a handsome corridor running across from one to the other on the north side of the Horse Guards Parade, thus forming the fourth side of an open quadrangle.

ONE effect of the disaster in Essex will be to greatly reduce the value of the game over a large part of the district. It gives a starling idea of the violence of the downpour of hail to hear of the number of birds that have been picked up with broken wings and their heads nearly—and in some cases quite—severed from their bodies. One credible witness declared that he found 37 rooks and four pigeons dead under four trees in which they had taken shelter. Generally, by the way, the Essex people do not speak of the downpour of "hail." They almost invariably speak of the "lumps of ice," and there seems to be little doubt that in some places these lumps really measured between five and six inches in circumference. That would mean, roughly speaking, a diameter of nearly two inches, so that when a rustic holds out a brawny fist and says the chunks o' hice were as big as that, he is not much more than doubling it, which under the circumstances, is very moderate. One lady who happened to be caught in a pony trap in the very worst of it, got so battered and bruised that she was confined to bed for four days in consequence. She received one very severe blow on the head and believes she would have suffered the most serious injury if she had not been at the time wearing a strong straw hat.

IN an anonymous book on the Emperor William's entourage, which has just been published in Berlin, occurs the following passage:—"Of the life of the Emperor and his suite on board the Hohenzollern, the chatter of the sailors has disclosed some facts which may be given here. The Emperor hob-nobs with individual members of his suite as though they were his equals. In many respects he is the type of a German corps [student. He is fond of lively company and harmless pleasures. On one of these tours he often took his suite to a retired spot, and there the seamews could hear witness that the ruler of a mighty empire and his companions would take off their shoes and socks to paddle in the shallow water and sling stones along the surface of the sea. The sailors, too, have to contribute to the entertainment of their master. Some of them are good acrobats and conjurours; while another, dressed in girl's clothes, wins great applause for his amusing songs. The Emperor often arranges handicap races among his men, and gives medals as prizes suitably inscribed."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE COUNCIL.

Referring to H. E. the Governor's speech, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the *Indian Spectator* writes:—"By far the most important part of the business done at the Council meeting at Poona, on Wednesday last, was the Governor's speech with reference to the subject with which the public have become by this time painfully familiar. His Excellency seems to have spoken with suppressed feeling, both as to his sympathy with the natives of India, not yet withdrawn, and also as to the "action of small section of the community in Poona," that has done its worst to harass him and his Government. Personally, Lord Sandhurst is not quite satisfied with the apology tendered by Prof. Gokhale. And the latter has done all he could by way of *amende*, we must allow that there are certain mistakes which are best left unmade. What the Governor observed as to the nature of the signatures on the Deccan Sabha's petition would be incredible but for the speaker having made sure of the accuracy of his statement. The charge of forging other people's signatures to a document is a horrible one, much more so in the case of a public Association than of a private individual. Has there been no misnkake in the matter?" The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—"The personal references with which his Excellency Lord Sandhurst's speech at the close of the Legislative Council's meeting opened is a soothing reading. There was an undercurrent of sarcasm beneath his Excellency's reference to Mr. Setalwad, whose periodical lists of interpellations were simply formidable. The very kind reference made to the Hon. Mr. Mehta's absence points to one moral, and that is that an outspoken critic of the Government and a Congressman of a pronounced type is not necessarily an enemy of the Government as most of the narrow-minded Anglo-Indian officials believe. Of Mr. Mehta his Excellency spoke in the following terms:—'I regret in common with all members present the absence of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, who possesses a record of public life which is most honourable to himself. I sincerely hope, and I am encouraged to believe from the inquiries I have made, that the operation he went to England to have performed has been successfully carried out, and I hope we shall soon see him in public life and at this Council table in his former health and strength.' Let those who want to tell the Parsis that loyalty to the British Government is inconsistent with their identifying with the Congress movement read, digest, and inwardly mark the above words of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay."

EUROPEAN BARRISTERS AND MR. TILAK'S DEFENCE.

With regard to the unfounded rumour that European barristers had refused the brief to defend Mr. Tilak, the *Indian Spectator* writes:—"Mr. Robertson's letter to the dailies, *anent* Mr. Tilak's defence by European members of the Bombay Bar, has served to remove the irritation which might have been caused to the native community. Absurd stories were being circulated over the country, to the effect that Government had retained all the most eminent lawyers in Bombay in order to deprive the accused of the chances of a successful defence, that a spirit of race-animosity was rampant among our European barristers, and that they had resolved to boycot Mr. Tilak and his friends. It is needless to say to what extent these stories were likely to add fuel to the fire, increasing the tension between the Hindus and the European community. The bazaar was full of rumours of all sorts, pointing, of course, in one direction—the resentment of Government and the vindictiveness of its advisers. And men were not wanting to give credence to the stories that were so skilfully manufactured. The impression was gaining ground that such confident assertions could not be without a grain of truth in them. Happily, all that has been falsified, to the relief of the public. Many incidents of the past week are instructive in one way or another."

PUNDITA RAMABAI'S ALLEGATIONS.

Some time ago Pundita Ramabai made serious allegations in a letter published in the *Bombay Guardian* regarding the conduct of plague operations in Poona. At the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, a question was put by Rao Bahadur M. D. A. Khare as to whether Government had enquired into those allegations. The *Rast Goftar* remarks upon this:—H. E. the Governor, who generally couches his replies in very courteous language, gave a most emphatic denial to the allegations, characterising them as grossly inaccurate and misleading, and expressed it as his opinion that he had no reason to be dissatisfied with the management of the Poona Plague Hospital. It is to be regretted that Government allowed such a long time to elapse to refute the allegations, which were most industriously circulated broadcast by the native press, and which, for aught we know, caused much annoyance and sensation among the people of the Presidency. If H. E. the Governor or any other member of Government had found means to give an authoritative denial soon after the publication of the allegations, much ill-feeling and misunderstanding might have been saved. Now that Pundita Ramabai's serious statements have been contradicted and challenged, it becomes incumbent on her either to substantiate or to withdraw them unreservedly.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

Native members of the Bombay Legislative Council, whose questions on the agenda paper were invariably of considerable length, were content at the last meeting with making only a few pertinent enquiries. The *Rast Goftar* gives some reasons for the occurrence:—Some of the loud-tongued and loquacious members having been absent, and some of the popularity-hunters having lost their seats from one reason or another, the last meeting was, comparatively speaking, an easy-going affair for all parties concerned. The new element is all that can be desired, and three of them (Mr. Chandavarkar, Dr. Bhalchandra, and Mr. Parukh) are known to be such quiet and disinterested workers that there is no likelihood of either the equanimity or dignity of the Council being disturbed for a long time. The absence from the Council of the "Interrogator-General" will be much felt by the proletariat whose taste he always consulted, and whose good graces he apparently so much coveted.

MR. GOKHALE'S APOLOGY.

Many of the vernacular journals approve of the unqualified apology tendered by Professor Gokhale to Government; but some of them are of opinion that he ought to disclose the names of his informants. The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—"Mr. Gokhale has to thank his Poona friends for placing him in such an unenviable position. His explanation to Government, in the matter of the statements made by him to a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" reads something like a romance. We are glad to observe that he no longer attaches the responsibility of an important statement to the correspondent of the paper, but that he does on second thoughts, climb down a little, and attribute it to obscurity of language on the part of the correspondent. Mr. Gokhale, in his communication to Government, virtually admits that he had been deceived by his correspondents in Poona, and yet he, for reasons which are not vouchsafed even to Government, withholds their names. If he is really in possession of such letters, he is in honour bound to submit them to Government to enable them to judge whether or not the writers were actuated with malevolent motives in circulating such false and unfounded reports. We confess that the apology tendered by Mr. Gokhale is as ample as it is humiliating, but Government ought not, we think, to accept it unless and until he gives up the letters and the names of his correspondents so as to enable them to find out the real offenders, and to deal with them as might be deemed proper." The *Indian Spectator* observes:—"We can most fully sympathize with Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and can quite appreciate the candour and the thorough gentlemanliness of his tendering an unqualified apology for being the instruments of publishing in England serious allegations, which, in whatever good faith he may have accepted them, he cannot now substantiate. The next best thing a man can do to not committing an error—and all are liable to err—is to be manly enough to own his error, when discoverd, and to make all reparation possible. As for the form of the apology, its wording and length, well, Mr. Gokhale had the right to judge for himself; and perhaps, no one need seriously quarrel with him on a question which is, after all, a matter of taste. Mr. Gokhale has undoubtedly acted like a gentleman. We wish we could say the same of his informants or the informants of those informants. What is it that keeps them back? The original complainants, true or false, are responsible for all this trouble and discredit, and ought to have come forward, even before Mr. Gokhale's return, with what was due from them. This is the most painful part of the business. In the light of what has been said above, Mr. Gokhale seems to have said, perhaps, too much in one part of his letter to Government, and too little in another." The "Gujerati" remarks:—"If ever an apology was offered, which was absolute and unqualified in its terms, it is the apology tendered by Professor Gokhale to His Excellency the Governor, to the members of the Plague Committee, and to the soldiers engaged in Plague operations. He has withdrawn all the allegations, and apologised without reservation for having made them. In addition to this general withdrawal, he has retracted in explicit words the two most serious allegations, namely, the alleged violation of two women, and the alleged subsequent suicide by one of them, and offered a special apology. He is satisfied that his correspondents did not take proper care to verify the complaints brought to their notice, and as the contents of their letters were used by him without their authority in order to pacify English opinion and feeling, which had been roused to the highest pitch in consequence of the Poona tragedy and the Calcutta riots, as a gentleman he cannot induce himself to give out their names, but is prepared to accept full responsibility, both moral and legal, for making the allegations."

MR. TILAK'S RELEASE ON BAIL.

The native papers accept with great satisfaction the decision of Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee admitting Bal Gangadhar Tilak to bail. The "Rast Goftar" says:—"The decision of Mr. Justice Badrudin, in the matter of the application for bail for Mr. Tilak, will not for many reasons be cavilled at. As it turned out, it was to the interest of the accused that Government opposed the application, which, it must be admitted, was conducted by the Advocate-General in a spirit of great moderation and fair-mindedness. For, were it not for the opposition, the merits of the case, as they were necessarily partially gone into, would not have been discussed, and the public would not have had an opportunity of knowing the views in certain matters of a very able and impartial native judge, which ought to stand in good stead with both the prosecution and the defence. Though Mr. Justice Budrudin attempted to steer clear of the merits of the case, he could not, as he remarked, help entering into them to a certain extent, and the views and opinions, he was in a manner compelled to give in the matter of the alleged seditious articles, cannot but assist not only the judge and jury who will have to try Mr. Tilak, but also the prosecution as well as the defence. A certain class of native journalism has come to such a pass that it ought to be determined, once for all, whether or not the provision in the Penal Code is sufficiently wide and elastic to bring the real offenders to justice. Nobody is sorry that Mr. Tilak has been liberated on bail, for, if by chance he was not, it would have laid all concerned open to all kinds of adverse remarks." The "Indian Spectator" states: "With the committal of Mr. Tilak to the Sessions, on a charge of seditious writings, the most important and sensational trial of the day attained a definite stage. The case is, of course, one of great interest, and, we believe, the proceedings in the High Court will be watched with equal attention by those who belong to what we may term the forward school of politicians amongst us, as well as by those, who are not dispos

WRITERS AND READERS.

MARK TWAIN, who is now in Switzerland, busy revising the proofs of his new book. He thinks well of it, but is an old enough author to be content to wait on judgment of readers. The title selected for the American issue is "The Surviving Innocent." In England, however, the book will probably be called "More Tramps Abroad." The volume should be out before the end of September.

We are likely to get some of Dickens's books, with illustrations by Mr. Phil May and Mr. Dana Gibson. Such a venture could hardly fail to interest the public. There can be little doubt that Mr. Phil May would elect to begin with "David Copperfield." The great difficulty with the two gifted artists would be this—to get quite away from Cruikshank and "Phiz," the original picture makers for Dickens.

Mr. Meredith's volume of selected poems may be expected within the next few weeks. It would have been out before now but for the American edition which is to appear simultaneously. Mr. Meredith's aim has been to gather into one volume a representative group of his poems. There was a real demand for such a volume on the part of the ever increasing school of Meredithians. It may be found, in some cases, that Mr. Meredith has made verbal alterations in the verse.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett has finished the book in which he tells his experiences during the recent war between Greece and Turkey. In it he reports the audiences he had with the Sultan and with the King of Greece. He would only have been able to interview the Sultan had that Greek torpedo-boat not captured him on the high seas and carried him to Athens. Sir Ellis recounts his own adventures in detail, and photographs which he brought back with him have been used to illustrate the volume.

Mr. G. H. Putnam has a scheme for the institution of literary courts or boards of arbitration. He sets it out in the revised edition of his book, "Authors and Publishers," which will be ready in a few days. What Mr. Putnam means is the establishment of some shrt of system through which disputes arising between those engaged in the making of publication of literature could be easily and fairly settled. This suggestion will not be the only fresh part of his book, which indeed has been almost wholly rewritten. It was first published fourteen years ago

The friends of Mr. Herbert Warren, the president of Magdalen College, know him as a poet. Not very long ago Mr. Daniel, of Oxford, printed a small edition of his poems and verses for private circulation. It is this collection which Mr. Murray is shortly to give to a larger public under the title, "By Severn Sea." The allusion here is to a particular poem, and that piece is only part of the contents referring to the west country. For the rest, Oxford, with its gallery of associations, has been a favourite text for the muse of Mr. Warren.

Professor Clifford Allbutt, of Cambridge, is making progress with the important encyclopedia of medicine which he edits. The third volume of the work will be issued this week by Messrs. Macmillan. In the course of the autumn the fourth volume is to be ready, and to more volumes will complete the work. The subjects treated in the present part are general diseases arising from obscure causes, and diseases of the stomach and bowels. The next issue will be concerned with diseases of the respiratory system, and with some of the diseases which affect the circulation of the blood.

In a book which Mr. Murray is to publish this autumn an endeavour has been made to picture the "Childhood and Youth of Our Lord." The writer is the Rev. J. B. Brough, and he has asked himself the question, "What were the surroundings, the customs the conditions, amid which a child would have grown up in Palestine?" He has studied all the literature that could help him to an understanding of such local colour. Then he has woven this colour into the Gospel narrative of the youth of Jesus Christ.

The study of history has become a cholarly passion in America—in particular the study of American history. The first volume of an American history compiled on somewhat unique lines, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan next week. The idea has been to build up a work by an adroit arrangement of extracts from the records of contemporary historians. Thus the era of American colonisation includes extracts from the writings of Columbus, Sir John Hawkins, Drake, and Raleigh. The editing is being done by Professor Hart, a historian of high repute, who occupies a chair a Harvard.

Du Maurier's novel, The Martian, will be published by Harpers on Sept. 17. About the same date M Chatto will publish Mr. Bret Harte's new essrs novel Three Partners, which relates to a strike in a mining camp. The novel which Sarah Grand brought home with her is now being type-written, previous to a final revision. The title for the story has not been definitely selected yet. Mr. Heinemann has in preparation a new edition of Mr. Richard Harding Davis's novel, Soldiers of Fortune. This book is having as great a success here as in America, where 25,000 copies have been sold up to date. Mrs. Hungerfords posthumous novel, The Coming of Chloe, will be published on Wednesday. Messrs. White announce a tale by Mrs. Alexander, the name of it being Barbara Lady's Maid and Peeress. A new story by Rita is to be published shortly by Messrs. Hutchinson. It is named Good Mrs. Hyppocrite, and is a Scotch story. A Scotch tale is unusual from Rita's pen; indeed, she has written so many Irish-novels that she is popularly supposed to be Irish herself. She is, however, a Scotch woman who has married an Irishman. In September Messrs. Putnam will publish a story by a young American writer, Miss. Lucile Noble. It is called The Professor's Dilemma.

Messrs. Blackwood are about to publish Dr. John W. Paterson's Translation from the German of Dr. Frank's Manual of Agricultural Botany. Dr. Frank is Professor in the Royal Horticultural College of Berlin. The book contains more than a hundred illustrations.

A children's story by the late Professor Henry Drummond will appear in Lady Aberdeen's "Souvenir Number" of the magazine called "Wee Willie Winkie," which she and her daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon, have been editing for some years. Drummond was very fond of children, and this little story of "The Monkey that would not Kill" was written specially for Lady Aberdeen's magazine.

Canon MacColl's Life of the late Sir Andrew Clarke may be expected about the end of the year. Among the most interesting materials available for a study of Sir Andrew's tastes and temperament are the marginal notes which he was in the habit of jotting down upon the books he read. Sir Andrew was about as omnivorous a reader as Mr. Gladstone. Nothing in the shape of a book came amiss to him. His reading extended over almost every department of literature and science.

Messrs. Macmillan have chosen October 6th, the fifth anniversary of the poet's death, for the publication of the long expected Life of Tennyson. The work will be published simultaneously in London and New York, in the latter by the Macmillan Company.

Dr. S. Y. Sen, a native, as we understand, of Canton, and Mr. E. Collins are writing a book on the Chinese judicial system, which, says the Doctor, must be reformed from top to bottom, unless the unweildy Empire is to go to pieces. Dr. Sen detests the existing dynasty. It is to this Manchu dynasty that he attributes the awful barbarities and the corruption of Chinese legal procedure. In China, says Dr. Sen, torture is the equivalent of verbal examination in an English police court. A Chinese prisoner in a criminal case is first subjected to flogging, not as a punishment, but as a means of putting him in the frame of mind best for giving evidence. "Under the old Chinese law," writes Dr. Sen, "a man could be punished for a crime even if he protested his innocence, so long as the judges were convinced of his guilt. The Manchu, however, wished to improve the law and make it, in appearance, more merciful. So they decreed that no men should be considered guilty and punished except on his own confession. As a natural corollary of this law torture was introduced." Dr. Sen's opinion is that mending won't do for the Manchu dynasty. Ending is the only cur. His forthcoming book will contain a good deal of blood-curdling reading. From which it will be perceived that Dr. S. Y. Sen is safer in London than he would be in Canton.

Mr Demetrius Boulger is engaged upon a new life of Sir Stamford Raffles. The subject is an admirable one, and in competent hands might be made singularly interesting and instructive at this time of British expansion among the less advanced races. Sir Stamford Raffles's career was a refutation of the common delusion that the Englishman is unsympathetic with the races which he rules. He was characteristically British in his combination of sympathy and scrupulous regard even for the superstitions of the subject people, with the conviction that British rule was the best possible thing for them, and that it was its natural business to civilize and moralise. This complex quality of English rule was illustrated during Sir Stamford Raffles's Governorship of Java. The interval between the British occupation of Java and its restoration to the Dutch in 1816 was long enough to give the Javanese some notion of what a humane Government might do for them. Sir Stamford Raffles stopped the barbarous system of forced labour maintained by the Dutch. The Dutch had farmed out, not only the lands, but the lives of the people, to the native chiefs, or Regents, as they were called. Raffles freed the Javanese from what was practically slavery. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that he was idolized by them. When the Dutch returned, Raffles's humane system disappeared with him. His achievement in Java was of a kind with the splendid work done in Egypt since 1882, and now doing in Uganda, in East Africa, in Nyassaland, in Nigeria, and many another country within the political sphere. Sir Stamford Raffles, one of old John Company's best men, died in 1826.

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Mr Jivajee Limjeebhai of Ilav	10
Rao Saheb Hiralal Chunilal	15
From Rao Sahib Mamlatdar, Taluka Broach, of the villages Zadeshar	50
Items under Rupees Ten	69
FROM THE MAMLATDAR OF AMOD TALUKA.	
Fatesingjee Jasvatsingjee, Thacor Sahib of Amod	50
Rao Sahib Parasram Balkrishna Taskar	15
tems under Rupees Ten	77
KATHIAWAD LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.	
Rajkoomar College	53
Talukdar of Bhadwa	60
Mr Bezonjee Merwanjee	50
Mr Gokulbhai B Desai	25
Mr Kirpashanker Umiashanker	15
Messrs Hirjee Savjee & Co	10
Mr Harilal Sadashanker	10
Through the State Karbhari of Rajkot	1907
Azam Wala Lakshman Meram of Jetpur	818
Mrs H A Wadia (5th Instalment, July)	50
Items under Rupees Ten	17
Names of subscribers not yet received	220
SATARA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.	
Names of subscribers omitted in the previous list:—	Rs.
Mr R M Kennedy	125
Mr S R Arthur	100
Mr E Clements	100
Major Lounge	20
Mr C A Kincaid	30
Major De Lisle	10
Mr A D Wilkins	10
Mr D George	30
Mr J Ghosal	10
Mr G Monteath	50
Mr F O Mawson	10
Mr R MacTier	25
Captain Pillen	10
Surgeon-Major Rowney	20
Mr Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar	20
Mr Durgaram Manirau Saraff	11
Mr Ramchundra Savalaram Pansare	10
Mr Mahadeo Ragunath Oak	10
Mr Balwant Shridhar Sahasrabudhe	10
Sardar Apajee Rao Balwantrao Mihile Hushmad	10
Mr Madhawrao Sakharam Phadnis	10
Mr Narayenrao Waman Mahajani	10
Mr Anajee Govindrao Kale	15
Mr Vinayek K Keerikar	10
Mr Chunilal Dalpatram Kawishwar	50
Mr Balmukund Hajarimal Marwari	15
Mr Honapna Devappa Desai	15
Mr Mahadev Mangesh Tergaun	15
Mr Rama Hariba Punage	10
Mr Hanumant Laxuman Shetti	10
Mr Govind Anant Giri	10
Mr Sadashiv Mangesh Hunsawad	10
R S Vishnu Pandurang Joshi	10
R S Sheshgiri Ramchundra Koppiker	10
R S H R Datar	10
R S G V Kolker	10
R S T V Kalsulker	10
Mr M B Coelho	10
Items under Rupees Ten	365
	900
BELGAUM LIST OF SUSBCRIBERS.	
Mr F C O Beaman	50
Mr R C Lord	30
Mr W D Bushell	25
Mr P J Fitzgibbon	25
Officers of East Yorkshire	25
Mr E V Mackay	25
Sergeants of East Yorkshire	17
Major Foss	10
Mr Lakhamgowda Basaprabhu	100
R B N C Soman	30
Mr Narayen Pandurang Sunthankar	40
Mr Narsingrao Ranoji Mane	40
Dr M N Joglekar	35
R S Chimnajee Raghunath Karkare	25
Mr Chandrapa Basawantrao	25
The Jahagirdar of Here	25
Bhimabai Saheb Desainee of Yargatti	25
Mr Basawantrao Shivlingapa Desai	25
R S Keshava Vishnu Ghaysas	25
Mr Lingo Balkrishna	25
Mr Govind Sakharam	20
R B Ramchundra Bapuji	20
Mr Mallapa Basapa	16
Mr Shankarrao Ramaji	15
Mr Sharnapa Madivalapa	15
Mr Revapa bin Radrapa	15
Mr Appa Saheb Virbasapa Desai	15
Mr Gunapa Virbhadrapa Naik	15
R S Ramchundra Subrao	10
R S Sadashiv Anant Chatre	10
P S Vishveshwar Venktesh	10
R S Shripad Govind Joshi	10
Mr Yertapa Shivlingapa Kadgad	10
Mr Malchigowda Ramgowda	10
Mr Devarao Bapuji	10
Mr Abaji Ramchundra Sawant	10
Mr Govind Gopal Oochgavkar	10
Mr Basapa Appaya Halgi	10
Haider Saheb Inamdar	10
Mr Ramkrishna Bhikajee Herlekar	10
Mr Balappa Adappa Shetti	10
Bai Savitribai wife of Anna-Kirloskar	10
Mr Somapa bin Parapa	10
Mr Kallappa bin Lingappa	10
Mr Fakira Shivlingapa	10
Mr Ramchundra Vithal	10
Mr Chanapa Lingapa	10
Items under Rupees Ten	1,593
	2,561
Less—Amount previously acknowledged.	1,334
	1,227
KHANDEISH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.	851
JHALAWAD PRANT LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS	1,221
PANCHMAHALS AND REWAKANTHA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.	
The Raja of Rajpipla	1,000
The State Officers of Rajpipla	237
The State of Chhota-Udepur	100
The People of Chhota-Udepur	600
The State of Devgadh-Baria	700
The State of Lunawada	700
The State of Balasinor	500
The State of Sunth Rampur	200
From the Thakore, Taluka of Jambughoda	151
From the People, Taluka of Jambughoda	189
The Rana of Mandwa	200
The Thakore of Vajiria	200
The Thakore of Gad-Boriad	205
The Thakore of Uchad	125
The Thakore of Agar	125
The Thakore of Virpur	101
The Thakore of Shanore	101
The Thakore of Vohora	30
The Thakore of Alwa	30
The Thakore of Bhilodia	25
The Thakore of Chadesar	10
The Thakore of Vanmaia	30
The Thakore Rashi Kanji	15
The Thakore of Vasan	25
The Thakore of Vasan Senada	55
The Thakore Haribawa Sharer of Bhilodia	22
The Thakore of Rampura	15
The State of Umeta	150
The Taluka of Jalod	200
Mr Jamsetji Nasservanji Ginwalla	35
Mr Doderet W.	100
Mr J A G Wales	100
Mr Bhaorai Ranchhodrai Desai	100
Mr Jagjiwandas Shivlal Parekh	100
Mr Kuverji Jamsetji	100
Mr Abdul Husein Ismaiji	100
Mr Kamrudin Vaibhai Mulian	100
Mr Odhavji Koverji Doshi	100
Mr Kavasji Pardoonji	100
The State of Kadana	100
Mr Rajaram Ranchod Bhatt	75
Mr Adarji Mancherji	65
Mr Mayaram Jotaram	50
The State of Sunjeli	50
Messrs Bamanji Sorabji & Co	50
Mr Manoneralli Imamali Saiyad	50
Rao Bahadur Manibhai Haribhai	30
Mr Raghunathji Shivshanker Jani	30
Khan Bahadur S M Bharucha	25
Mr Bhurabhai Bapuji Desai	25
Mr Mangaldas Manekdas	25
Mr Girdharlal Manekdas	25
Mr Hairdeshah Hamedshah Munshi	25
Rao Saheb Bhailal Poorshotumdas	20
Khan Saheb Kurumali Rahim Nanjiani	20
Mr Chunilal Vernjlal Modi	20
Mr Mansukh Amarchandshah	20
Rao Bahadur Manekial Gokuldas	20
Rao Saheb Deodutt Dhuneshwer	15
Mr Raghunathji Dinanath Vyas, Vakil	15
Mr Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel	15
Khan Saheb Huseinkhan Dhunekhan	10
Mr Moorlidharrao Babajirao	10
Mr Hiralal Santokram	10
Mr Kavashaw Fardunji Karaka	10
Mr Chhuganlal Motiram Desai	10
Mr Goolabkhan Karimkhan	10
Mr Punumchund Gangat Shett	10
Mr Manilal Vadilal Shah	10
Mr Motilal Dadabhai Inamdar	10
Items under Rupees Ten	53
Total	Rs. 5,8,477

A. LESLIE,
Bombay, 5th August, 1897. Acting Honorary Secretary.

* The second donation of Rs. 5,000 promised by Mr. A. M. Wadia, C. I. E., will not be paid; the "amount previously acknowledged" is therefore reduced by this sum. Mr. Wadia in the exercise of his discretion has decided to contribute Rs. 5,000, to a local fund to alleviate the distress now prevailing in Bombay amongst persons from outdistricts and has promised a further generous donation to the same charity.

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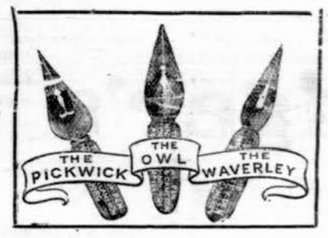

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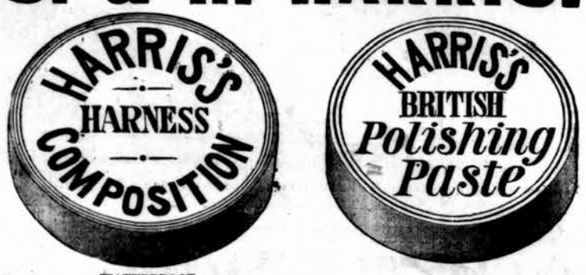

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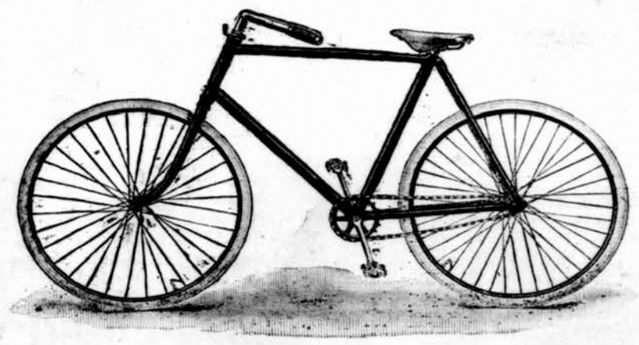

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